

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHFUL, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

CONDUCTING EDITOR,
ORANGE JUDD, A. M.

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SEE LAST PAGE.

ALL letters relating to Editorial matters should be addressed to Mr. ORANGE JUDD, (the Conducting Editor).

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EVERY one writing to the Editor or Publishers of this journal will please read "Special Notices," on last page.

CULTIVATION OF BARLEY.

Quantity Raised in the United States.—Barley, though coextensive in its cultivation with the first settlement of Virginia and the other Colonies, has never reached a very large crop. The product of the entire Union in 1850, but little exceeded 5,000,000 bushels. The increasing demand within the past few years, owing to the large immigration of beer-consuming Germans and other foreigners, has, however, largely stimulated the consumption of barley in this country. The growth has been increased here about 25 per cent, between 1840 and '50; and its progress is still onward, as is shown by the rapid advance of price in all the American markets.

Its Uses.—Barley, till within a few years, has been almost wholly used as a food for our domestic animals. Pigs have had the greater share of it, constituting, when mixed with Indian corn and ground, a considerable proportion of their fattening material, in such sections as produced it. It has, to some extent, been fed to horses and poultry; but for the former, oats are generally preferred, and for the latter, corn; as barley is thought to increase their inclination to brooding. It has never been much used for human food among us, albeit it had a great reputation among the ancient Greeks, and the neighboring cultivated nations of antiquity. Its use in modern times as food, is more generally limited to the Nomadic and half civilized nations, such as the Arabs, Tartars, and other Eastern nations. The most highly civilized, as England, Scotland, Germany, &c., however, make immense use of it for malting and conversion into beer, ale, &c. In this mode of consumption, we think the cows get the best part of the barley, (little as it is,) in the shape of the "brewer's grains," which is the residuum after extracting all that is convertible into the fermented,

vinous, alcoholic mass, which is destined to muddle the brains of the beer bibbers. When ground, barley is an excellent food for fattening pigs and milk cows, producing a large flow of milk, though by its stimulating properties, some ascribe an injurious effect to the lacteal vessels and glands. This grain is also much used as "pearled barley" for soups, &c., and as a light and wholesome diet for invalids. As compared with wheat, its nutritive average is about as 65 of barley to 78 of wheat.

Varieties.—Three primary varieties have been cultivated—the six, the four, and the two rowed, with numerous subdivisions of the two latter. The former is a fanciful type of this grain, and is seldom sown; and the two-rowed has proved itself so greatly superior to the four, that it is now almost the only kind cultivated. The four-rowed is known in many parts of Great Britain as Beare or Bigg—a name scarcely introduced into the nomenclature of American farmers. There are some winter varieties of barley, which are hardy enough to withstand the severe cold of winter. Among these the Siberian is generally esteemed the best. All barley, like oats, will bear the light frost of our Southern States, and with them, it is generally made a winter grain. It is sown in October or November, and grows rapidly under the genial skies and autumnal rains of those warm climes, and afford excellent winter pasturage for sheep, or it may be cut and carried off the ground for green fodder.

Soil.—There is no use in attempting to raise a good crop of barley on a poor soil. If your field is not in good condition, better sow to oats, or manure it and put it in corn, or something else. A sandy or hungry gravel is not a soil to bear good barley. Good, deep mellow loam is the best for this grain; but a strong clay well pulverized and dry, will yield an excellent crop.

Climate.—Barley does best in a temperate latitude, say within those States, between 38° and 43°. But barley is susceptible of acclimation in a high northern latitude. It has been successfully grown in Europe as far north as 72°, and on the Himalaya mountains in Asia, 10,000 to 12,000 feet above the level of tide-water. The product, however, in these instances, is small, and it is only in a good soil, suitable climate, and with deep and thorough tillage, a large crop of barley may be expected.

Plowing and Preparation of the Ground.—Deep and thorough plowing and harrowing is absolutely requisite for a luxuriant growth

of barley. If either cloddy or light soil, the heavy roller must also be added.

Sowing and Quantity of Seed per Acre.—Sowing broadcast is the almost universal rule in this country; though in the use of the seed-drill there would be equal economy of seed, with other advantages similar, but of not equal extent, as with other grain.

From 2½ to 4 bushels of seed is applied to an acre. The quantity, as in all other cases of grain or grass-seed sowing, should depend on the fineness of tilth—a rough, cloddy, intractable clay requiring much more seed than a well-pulverized, friable soil. Crops of 60 bushels per acre, of full weight, have been raised in this State with only 3 bushels of seed. A larger quantity, however, is generally to be preferred on rich lands.

Cultivation is of course out of the question, unless sowed in drills, when the cultivator may be used with advantage. The roller ought to be run over it after sowing, to compact the earth around the seed, a firm footing being peculiarly essential to this grain. As it is important that the grain be clean, hand-weeding is essential where previous cultivation has not effectually rid the field of obnoxious seeds.

Harvesting.—Skillful watch should be kept of the ripening crop, and the grain should be gathered just before it is so ripe as to shell in gathering. When gathered it ought to remain in the straw 20 to 30 days before threshing, to undergo the sweating operation, which is essential to preparing it for the malters. Too much haste in getting it to market greatly impairs its value. Carelessness in threshing, by which the grain is broken, is also equally objectionable; as for malting purposes, vitality of the seed is essential to its sprouting, and when broken it is worse than useless, as it really injures the germinating seed.

Barley Straw is soft, sweet and nutritive. All of the domestic herbaceous animals greedily devour it.

CEMENT FOR GRAFTING.

A very common kind of grafting wax made use of by nurserymen, is composed of equal parts of tallow, beeswax and resin. If a little tallow be added, it renders the wax more pliable. The French use a composition of beeswax, turpentine, and resin, in equal parts, which, while warm, is spread on strips of coarse cotton or strong paper, and wrapped around the graft.

Common clay is often employed by farm

ers, and besides being at trifling expense, answers all purposes. We have always been successful in simply making use of well-tempered clay, without any other ingredient; though perhaps to two parts clay it is better to add one part of horse-dung, and a little hair to prevent cracking. This should always be well mixed and tempered, so as to be easily molded by the hand.

CONNECTICUT STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We learn that the citizens of Hartford have raised the sum of \$3,200 towards the expenses of the next exhibition. The Executive Committee have decided to accept this sum, and have appointed the time for holding the next (second) Annual Show at Hartford, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th.

Since writing the above we have received a copy of the premium list, show regulations, &c., copies of which can be obtained, we presume, by addressing the Corresponding Secretary, Henry A. Dyer, Brooklyn, Windham Co., Conn. The premiums offered are quite liberal and are distributed among the different classes with discretion. We give the following announcement of the Executive Committee:

Col. Colt has generously offered the grounds in the vicinity of his new armory on the south meadows, for the use of the Society. This land is admirably adapted to the purposes of the exhibition, and every facility for the proper display to the best advantage of all classes of Stock, will be afforded. A half-mile track, properly graded and prepared, will be constructed for the exhibition of horses, and arrangements will be made for a thorough and satisfactory display of the various classes specified in the list. The Committee of Arrangements are confident that the liberal premiums offered and desirable arrangements proposed, will bring out an unsurpassed display of horses from this and other States, and believe this department will make an attractive feature of the Exhibition. The coöperation of Manufacturers and Mechanics of all classes is earnestly solicited, and the full exhibition of the varied products of the State is confidently looked for.

It is desirable that early notice shall be given by those who design to exhibit, of the amount and character of space they will require, in order that suitable erections and arrangements may be made for a satisfactory exhibition of the industrial arts of Connecticut.

It is hoped that every producer and artisan of the State will feel called upon for the honor of the State to assist to the extent of his ability in making this a just exposition of the capacity of Connecticut. The eminent success of the exhibition of last year has drawn the attention of neighboring States to our Society, and we trust that all classes will strive to make our success progressive.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad, the New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad, and the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, will transport stock and articles for exhibition, under such regulations as will be hereafter specified, free of charge to and from the city of Hartford.

It is presumed the other roads in the State will afford like facilities of which due notice will be given.

Gentlemen appointed on committees will confer a favor and greatly facilitate the busi-

ness of the exhibition, if they will at once notify the Corresponding Secretary of their acceptance of the appointment and willingness to serve.

For convenience of reference we append the names and address of the Officers:

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For the American Agriculturist.

SEED CORN, ETC.

In your paper of the 14th inst., there is a very interesting and instructing article upon the culture of Indian Corn, which may be read with profit by most farmers; yet I think you might have made some parts of it more to the advantage of young farmers, and probably to older ones. I can quite agree with you until you get to the latter part of the paragraph on "selecting seed;" in which you say—"in planting, the small end of the ear should be rejected for seed."—Now why should it be rejected, (excepting the very out-most grains), provided the end of the ear is perfectly sound? Is it because you think the germs of those grains imperfect, or because you think they will not produce a sprout strong enough to thrive equally well with those grains which are further on the cob, and consequently larger? If these are your objections, I must here disagree with you, believing they are just as capable of producing a germ quite strong enough to thrive and to produce as well as those grains nearer the middle of the cob. (a) You say it is "superfluous nicety" to throw away the grains near the butt. Now, I should rather have the small grains than these, and always throw away these grains and retain the sound small ones, inasmuch as I consider them to produce the earlier ears. So, in sowing seed of any kind, I would rather have that near the blossom end than that near the stem or butt end; and, by continually practising this plan, we may cause our plants to grow to maturity earlier than by using the seed of the opposite end.

I doubt not that your soaks are good; but there is one I consider above any I have tried, or known to be tried, and that is, soaking the seed in the drainings of the barnyard, and rolling it in plaster; or, in the absence of this, in ashes, which I think equally good. This also should be kept damp until planted. I have planted the grains when the root sprouts have been an eighth of an inch in length, only being careful to cover deep so as to insure moisture, if the season is dry.

A good way of marking out the ground is as follows—though, if the soil of two furrows has not more strength than when the corn is planted on the level, it is of no use. I allude to the mode of ridging, double or back-furrowing, as it is variously termed. Many think it too much trouble to move the

poles for this, even though they will acknowledge its utility. But poles are needless after the first furrow is struck out, and since any person who is a plowman may keep his after ridges as straight as the first without them, by coupling his horses with a stick, so as to keep them apart, thus allowing him to look ahead, and also to keep the proper distance from the former ridge. By doing this, too, you are not obliged to begin to work your ground so soon as by other methods. You may allow the grass to start up until in passing by you are scarcely able to see the plants. But you may say, it will take so much labor to get the grass out; on the contrary, on middling stiff clay it does not take so much work as the more common mode of cross-furrowing, since your plants are raised above the common level and in a place free from grass roots. You can now take a heavy fallow harrow, and go over each row twice by harrowing the distance between each of the rows three times, and the ground, having been thrown into ridges, will, when harrowed down, be mellow and in fine order. This is the first step, and one very necessary where the previous crop was Timothy grass. In a week or two after, you may plow it, throwing the furrow away from the plants, a practice gaining in favor in this vicinity. Here too, you will perceive that I differ from you, as you do not appear to think plowing at all necessary, but rather injurious; without it, however, we would get very scaly crops. (b) Furrows may be thrown back with one horse, when the corn should be gone over with the hoe to thin out the hills, and to right up those mashed down in plowings. The subsequent attention is to plow again, with one or two harrowings.

In this neighborhood, stalks are never put under shelter, but stacked up in the field, each stack holding from half a wagon-load to a full load, according to the quality of the ground for producing them.

The corn is allowed to remain on the stalks until ripe, excepting in some cases where wheat is to be sown, when the stalks are cut up and stacked in heaps of 12 to 16 hills each. These the cattle do not eat near so well as those gathered later, and stacked in the field. We have no need of cutting the stalks, and when it would be of much use, the farmers would rather buy what hay they want, than go to so much "trouble," using the time which would be thus occupied in sitting in the house reading the news. (c)

Piles Grove, N. J., March 28, 1855.

J. P.

(a). It is a general rule with plants as with animals, that "like produces like;" and any one deviating from this safe and wholesome rule, does it at his peril. We know that corn has been brought to a high state of improvement, as to length and fulness of ear, their increased number on a stalk, perfection of grain, &c., by the careful selection of the most perfect ears and the most prolific stalks, and rejecting the small grains at the end of the ear. Then why guess away the very rational conclusion that this is the result of the practice? Small grains, under favorable circumstances, may produce full ears; but we think reason is equally against their use, as it unquestionably is against the use of small potatoes. Observation so far as known or published, is certainly in favor of selecting the largest and best of seed.

(b). We advocate the substitution of the cultivator for shallow plowing, which we object to with the plow for no other reason, than that a cultivator will do all that is necessary and safe, by stirring the surface only, which it will accomplish with at least three

times the rapidity that it can be done with a plow, and without danger of cutting off the roots and their fibers. The latter result, when the plow is used, forms one principal and vital objection to its use.

(c). Those farmers who have not so great an abundance as our correspondent, find it necessary to economise their corn stalks by cutting them. They will go nearly twice as far for doing so, and surely the money spent in better preparing for consumption what we already possess, is as well invested as in purchasing extra fodder from our neighbors.

For the American Agriculturist.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

Those plants ought to succeed each other which contain different chemical ingredients, so that the quantities of each which the soil at any given time contains may be absorbed in a given ratio. Thus a productive crop of corn could not be obtained without the phosphates of lime, magnesia, &c., which are present in that grain, and the silicate of potass. which gives stability to the stalks. It would be injudicious, therefore, to sow any plant that required much of any of these ingredients, immediately after having diminished the amount of their presence in the soil by a crop of wheat or any other kind of grain. But on the other hand, leguminous plants, such as beans, peas, &c., are well calculated to succeed any of the grain crops of wheat, corn, &c., because they contain no free alkalies, and less than one per cent of the phosphates. They thrive, therefore, even when these ingredients have been withdrawn, and during their growth afford time for the soil to obtain a fresh supply of disintegration of the subjacent rock, or a liquefaction of the interspersed sand which the soil contains.

For the same reason, wheat and tobacco may sometimes be raised in succession in a soil rich in potass., because the latter plant requires none of those phosphoric salts which are present in wheat. In order, however, to proceed upon certain data, it would be requisite that an analysis of the plants most useful to man should be accomplished in the different stages of their growth, a labor which has hitherto been only partially undertaken. Though the Royal and Highland Societies, and other kindred institutions have done much, much is still to be done.

It is a curious fact that the same plant differs in constitution when grown in different climates. Thus, in the beet-root, nitre takes the place of sugar when this plant is cultivated in the warmer parts of France; and for the same reason, I am of opinion that the beet (even the white Seleccian) is not so rich in saccharine juices in the southern and middle States as in some parts of western Europe. The probable reason of the difference is this: The beet-root contains, as an essential ingredient, not only saccharine matter, but also nitrogen, and it is probable that the two are mutually so connected together in the vegetable tissue, that the one cannot exist without the other. The nitrogen being derived from the decomposition of ammonia, must be effected by any cause which diminishes the supply of the latter, and in proportion as this ingredient is wanting, the secretion of sugar will likewise fall off.

It is stated by Leibig that the formation of nitric acid is owing to the decomposition of ammonia, and it is conceived by him that the last product of the decomposition of animal bodies present themselves in the form of ammonia in cold climates, and in that of nitric acid in warm ones. Hence, in propor-

tion to the amount of nitric acid formed, and of nitre absorbed by the plant, that of the nitrogen, and, consequently, that of the saccharine matter present in it may be diminished.

WHISTLER AT THE PLOW.

For the American Agriculturist.

"SHE LOOKETH WELL TO THE WAYS OF HER HOUSEHOLD."

"Eating," says the Rev. Leonard Withington, "is one of the lowest enjoyments of a rational being; and yet necessary to our mental repose and our mental speculations. If a man will not work neither shall he eat; but it is equally clear that, if he does not eat, neither can he work. There is no character which raises such perfect contempt as a glutton; but this miserable vice is the abuse of a natural appetite. Take away from the astronomer his food, and he will soon cease to lift his telescope to the stars. The saint, the martyr, the moralist, and the poet all pursue their sublime occupations through the vigor and animation of the body. Man does not live on bread alone, but, in order to live, he certainly needs bread."

To prepare the food which is to sustain the poet, the moralist and the saint is certainly the sphere of woman; and she should not consider herself degraded by the performance of duties, which are so essential to the comfort and happiness of those she loves. These duties should be performed in the best possible manner in every household, and if they are not so performed the responsibility and the blame must rest with the housekeeper. She should know how every thing should be done in her house, and that it is done in the best way. Of course, a young housekeeper can not know every thing intuitively, but she should make it her object to learn, and she should not hesitate to go into her kitchen and put her own hand to whatever is to be done. A housekeeper should never exert herself beyond her strength; such efforts are suicidal, and many persons have sacrificed their lives to a foolish ambition to do every thing themselves. But a housekeeper can learn how every thing is to be done by a little practice each day. She can go into the kitchen and make the bread herself; she can make cake and pastry, and she can wash dishes, &c. She will find that her physical health and strength are increased and not diminished by such efforts. It is very important that she should know how to direct her servants. If she is not able to do it, it is generally pretty certain, in our country, that they will not know how to direct themselves, and every thing in the house will be in disorder and confusion. She must not allow any thing to be wasted. It is really sinful in these days, when provisions are so expensive, and so many persons are suffering from hunger, that food should be badly prepared, badly cooked, and then thrown away because it is not eatable. A housekeeper should know how to work that she may be able to sympathize with her servants, otherwise she may require more of them than is reasonable, or, on the other hand, she may not require enough, and thus leave them to spend their time in idleness and folly.

She must look after the comfort and happiness of her servants. If a woman is hired for a day's service, it is necessary not only to see that her work is properly done, but that she is properly cared for. I know a country housekeeper who, when ever she hires a woman to wash, she does not see her for the day, and she is left to the mercy of the servants, who are too lazy to do the washing themselves. At one time, when a person so employed was suffering from a severe cough, she was required by the ser-

vants to wash in a cold room, in mid-winter, because the washing would disturb them in the kitchen. They gave her no breakfast, so that she nearly fainted before dinner was ready for her.

A little attention from the housekeeper would correct many errors. A lady of cultivated mind and good judgement can, of course, devise "ways and means" of overcoming difficulties, and executing necessary duties, which would not occur to an uncultivated, illiterate girl. A servant may make the same mistake year after year, which her mistress could rectify with a moment's time. I do not advocate the idea that a housekeeper should, in all circumstances, "do her own work." If she can afford it, it is perfectly right that she should hire the work of the family done by servants, especially if she has the skill and tact to make others execute her wishes. She has various duties to perform besides those of the kitchen. She is to be the companion of her husband, and the educator of her children, and she must not neglect to cultivate her own mind by reading and writing. A good housekeeper, "Looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."

MARY H.

SPONGE-CAKE.

13 eggs, 1½ lbs. of sugar, ½ lb. of flour, the rind of 1 lemon, 1 tablespoonful of lemon juice. The eggs should be beaten a long time, and the sugar should be put gradually into the egg. The nicest sugar should be used for sponge-cake. The tins in which the cake is to be baked should be lined with a hard paste made of flour and water, and rolled out very thin. The flour should be added just as it goes into the oven, and the cake should be stirred as little as possible after the flour is put in.

CIDER-CAKE.

1 cup of butter, 2 cups of sugar, 3 cups of flour, 4 eggs, 1 cup of cider, 1 teaspoonful of soda, a little nutmeg.

WHITE-CAKE.

1 lb. of white sugar, ½ lb. of flour, 6 oz. of butter, the whites of 14 eggs beaten to a stiff froth, a little mace and citron. This cake should be frosted. It is nice and delicate.

M. H.

For the American Agriculturist.

PLOWING DEEP OR SHALLOW.

I am, and always have been, an advocate of deep plowing. So far as my experience and observation go, deep and thorough tillage have ever been attended with paying crops. In 1851, I tried an experiment to test this question, and raised as much corn on five-eighths of an acre with 11½ cords of manure, as I did on an acre with 15 cords. The five-eighths was plowed twice, nine inches, and the acre once, six inches deep. I would not advise any one to turn up more subsoil at once than can be manured so as to make the whole fertile.

I consider autumn the best time for deepening the soil, for two reasons: First, teams are stronger, and work is not so hurrying; second, the subsoil is left exposed to the action of the frost, which will do much toward pulverizing it. Deep and thorough pulverization is a good safeguard against an excess of wet, and also against severe drouth. All the food taken from the soil by vegetation is in a liquid state, and the finer the soil is pulverized the better its condition for a crop. No part of farm-work pays so well as this for the extra labor, when thoroughly done, and yet none is more neglected.

A series of carefully-conducted experiments is needed. Let no one excuse himself because he does not understand how to mange, but go to work and learn for himself. Experiment alone can decide the practical part of this question.

S. T.

HOP GROWING.

(Continued from page 53.)

Baling, or Bagging.—As soon as the hops have become a little softened by moisture acquired by lying from twelve to twenty days in the heap, the process of bagging commences. The bales used here ordinarily contain about two hundred pounds. The great object in baling is to press the hops as closely as possible, to prevent the escape of the fragrance. The hops keep better for being well and closely pressed; and for this reason screws are always used—sometimes in presses made for the purpose, at others in the press of a cider mill.

The mode of baling, which was first used and suggested by Col. Jaques, and now universally adopted by the best growers in this State, is thus: One-half of the baling cloth is laid down upon the floor, and a large square box placed upon it. The hops are now put into the box, and trodden down till it is full. The screws are now applied; after which they may be raised, if necessary, and more hops put in to fill up. The other half of the cloth is now put over the top, in the same manner as the first cloth was laid to cover the lower part of the bale. The screws are applied till the pressure is sufficient, when the sides of the box, which are movable, are taken away; the bale being still under the screws, the two cloths are brought together and sewed as tight as convenient to do it. After the sewing is completed the screws may be raised, and the bale is finished.

The process of baling among the hop growers in some parts of England is still similar to the mode of baling here previous to the use of screws, though in some instances they have adopted the hydraulic presses. "A circular hole, covered by a trap door, and sufficiently large to admit the mouth of a hop bag, is made in the floor of the storage room. A few hops are tied tight in the lower corners of the bag, in order that, when full, they may be lifted and removed with ease. A hoop, rather larger than the circumference of the hole, is used to stretch out the bag, by means of hooks on the outer side of it—the inner side of the hoop, when the bag is let down into the hole, either resting on the floor, or on a frame of wood made over it. When the bag is thus stretched out and let into the opening, the feeder throws down a few shovelfuls, and the 'bagster,' descending into the bag, with flat shoes or leather socks on his feet, treads the hops regularly and carefully down, especially toward the sides. More hops are then thrown down, and closely pressed, until the bag is filled—the tighter and closer the better; for, the firmer they are packed, the longer they will keep. The hoop is then loosened, the bag is let down to the lower floor, more hops are tied into the upper corners, and it is sewed up as closely as possible—the whole operation being generally completed within an hour."

The mode of pressure with screws is so far superior to the baling described above that it is surprising that it has not been universally adopted.

Cost and Profit of Raising.—The cost of cultivating an acre of hops varies with the skill and labor applied, and of course the profits will be regulated very much by these and other circumstances. The writer from Lunenburg above quoted says: "The average yield with us is about 600 pounds per acre, and the cost, exclusive of the poles, about \$55 per acre, all told. The poles are worth \$2 or \$2 50 per hundred, ready for setting, and will cost, at sixteen hundred to the acre, from \$32 to \$40; but as good poles will last ten or twelve years, the expense per year will not be much increased."

The profit must depend entirely upon the

price obtained for them, and nothing in the whole range of farming varies more in price than hops. For the last four years the price to the grower has averaged 25 cents per pound, or perhaps somewhat more, leaving a considerable margin for profit; but for the preceding four years they were miserably low, not averaging much more than eight cents.

A farmer, writing from Northfield, says there were thirty acres of hops raised in that town the past year, yielding on an average one thousand pounds per acre, worth forty cents a pound, amounting to \$400 per acre; cost per acre in that town is estimated at \$40. Some growers have realized as high even as \$500 per acre. These estimates are far lower than the cost of raising hops in England, where rent of land, taxes, tithes, labor of cultivating, manures, &c., are much higher than here. The cost per acre there, up to the time of picking, is estimated at about \$150; while the cost of picking, drying, baling, storage, cartage, &c., is estimated at about \$175 more. The cost of the kiln is often, to the English grower, not less than from \$1,000 to \$1,500; while the cost of a kiln here is rarely more than \$75, and often less than \$50, built as described above. Our growers expect ordinarily about a pound to a hill. They often get one and a half or even two pounds to the hill, making from 800 to 1,200 pounds per acre. The general average yield in England is about seven hundred pounds per acre; though, owing to many controlling influences, as diseases and bad seasons, they sometimes fall far below, and sometimes obtain much larger crops. The average of many towns in Massachusetts is not over five or six hundred pounds; but, under good cultivation, crops of one thousand pounds are not uncommon. The original cost of hop plantation may be set down at not less than \$150 or \$175 per acre, including all the fixtures, poles, kilns, &c.; and the annual cost after the first year, including manure and interest on the land, and labor of every kind, at from \$50 to \$100 per acre.

The average price of hops for the last fifty years was 14½ cents per pound. During the past year "first sorts" sold as high as 45 cents per pound. The uncertainty of the foreign demand is so great as to cause fluctuations in price which can not easily be calculated upon. This has deterred many from engaging in the cultivation of a crop on which there is so little dependence.

The average price for 1854 is stated at 26 cents per pound. Many of the first sold much higher than that. Of those inspected, there were 4,043 bags marked "first sort," and weighing 711,161 pounds; 401 bags marked "second sort," and weighing 30,243 pounds.

The profit of raising hops in Massachusetts must depend somewhat upon the extent and permanence of the foreign demand; and it must be evident that both the foreign and domestic demand for Massachusetts hops must depend largely upon their quality, and especially upon the standard of inspection already alluded to. Let this standard be high, let it be known that the Massachusetts brand is the best and the most reliable in the country, and the market is safe. The brand is only *prima facie* evidence of the quality, it is true; and hence the grower should take pains to raise the "first sort" hops, if he wishes to secure honestly the "first sort" brand, and it is a short-sighted policy which would ask for it in any other way.—C. L. Flint's Second Annual Report to the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.

PLENTY OF IT.—The papers have discovered some grass from the "path of rectitude." We fear that path must be sadly

overgrown with grass—it is so little traveled now-a-days.

SPARE THE BIRDS.

State House, Boston, March 26, 1855.

There is a custom, very prevalent in many sections of the State, of regarding the Annual Fast as a holiday, and using it for gunning and shooting. Many thousands of our most beautiful birds, to none more useful than the farmer, since they destroy innumerable insects injurious to vegetation, are then sacrificed to the wantonness and cruelty of those who know not what they do. Many painful instances of this came to my knowledge a year ago, when robins, bluebirds, sparrows, and other varieties of birds, which occasionally visit us in early spring, were shot down without distinction or mercy.

I need not say that, apart from the pleasure and delight which these innocent creatures afford, the injury done to the farmer, and to the community at large, by their destruction, is almost incalculable. I take this occasion, therefore, to entreat every farmer, and every man who has any regard for the public good, to use his influence to put a stop to this practice, not only on his own premises, where he has an undisputed right, but throughout the neighborhood and town. Stringent laws already exist against the destruction of birds. Let every man see to it that these laws are rigidly enforced, and rest assured that he will be richly rewarded, not only by the consciousness of an act of mercy in preventing their annual and rapid diminution, but also by the fullness of joy and song with which these sweet messengers of Heaven will surround his dwelling, and testify to every passer-by that there is practical Christianity enough in its owner to protect and save them.

I will thank any man, in any section of the State, to inform me of the extent of the violation of the laws of mercy and of the Commonwealth, in order that, if necessary, more effectual measures may be taken to protect the birds, and thus invite and encourage them to live among us.

CHAS. L. FLINT,
Secretary of the Board of Agriculture.

THE LATE THOMAS BATES OF ENGLAND.

The fact is, that he possessed that intuitive genius, without which no man can hope to rise above a bungler in the difficult art of breeding. With this he united long experience, and a degree of enthusiasm which no difficulties could repress, no failures could daunt. He loved his cattle for their own sake, not for the money he might happen to make by them; above all, he never forgot the character of the animal he was dealing with. He insisted on a cow being a cow, and not a mere oblong box of fat. Hence the charm of his herd, of which every individual has a character which when once studied will never be forgotten. Hence he did not, as some breeders do, neglect the milking qualities of his favorites, for he well knew that a first-rate animal may both milk and feed.

From my own experience I find the cows of Mr. Bates blood the best thrivers on hard keep and in an exposed situation I ever possessed. The popular notion that high-bred animals are tenderer than mongrels is a mistake, arising in great measure from the injudicious nursing they too frequently receive. I never pamper my short-horns, and, therefore, when removed from my farm it would be difficult to find a situation on which they would not thrive, or food on which they would not keep their condition.—Willoughby Wood, in *Agricultural Gazette*.

THE POULTRY-YARD.

On the principle that prevention is better than cure (and generally not only better, but much easier), this is the best time to wage war against those pests of the poultry-yard of the insect tribe, which, if allowed to get the upper hand, will interfere with all its arrangements, disturb the sitters on their nests, make fidgety, bad mothers of hens which would otherwise prove good ones, and finally occasion even the death of many chickens. Choose the earliest warm, sunny day, to thoroughly cleanse and lime-wash the hen-house. Let only one be done each day; as it should be done quite early, to allow plenty of time for it to get dry. Wash, clean, and, if necessary, repair the floors. If it is not thought desirable to go to the expense of new gravelling, the runs, those which have been firmly laid down in the first place, may have the surface pared and removed, which will leave it clean and pure. Especial care must be taken to keep the nests well washed and cleaned, and if the dust baths are supplied with fresh dust—wood ashes if they are to be had—the fowls will clean their feathers, and save much trouble and disappointment later in the season, for there are few things more injurious to poultry, than being infested with vermin. When the hen-houses are set to rights, the rats should be looked to, caught if possible, and their holes stopped to prevent their depredations among chickens and ducklings.

It is best to get through the business of setting the hens as soon as practicable; it should not be delayed beyond this month and the next; late chickens generally prove very unsatisfactory, but some of the finest we have known have been hatched in April, and even in May.

When the hen hatches, leave her pretty much to herself: interference vexes her, and seldom does good. When the hatching has gone on some time, if the hen gets fidgety upon the eggs which are ascertained to be good, from care of the chicks, they may be taken from her, fed and kept warm; but unless she slights the eggs, it is best to leave her her chickens. Place a cup of crushed barley, with a little round oatmeal, in the corner of the nest, and some water in a shallow pan, and she will know when to invite her young ones to their first repast. When the hatching is over, and the chickens dry and brisk, they may be removed into a clean nest, warmed, to avoid the insects which may possibly infest the sitting nest. When the chickens run about the nest, the hen may be put down under a coop, and the little ones fed on a good change of food; hard-boiled egg and bread crumbs, crushed barley, pearl barley boiled, barley-meal, and other things which have been recommended by good judges. We do not like either groats or rice, nor have we found any advantage in the use of oatmeal worth its additional cost. It is best to put the hen in a wooden coop, which will shelter her and her chickens in case of a shower, and on wet days keep them in altogether.

Ducklings must be kept from the water, and from getting wet. If a jar is given them to drink out of, with straight sides, they will drink and wash their breasts, but cannot get wet to injure themselves. The old duck may have a pan or tub with high, straight sides, so that the ducklings cannot get into it, which can be given to her once or twice a day, and then taken away. This care to have the ducklings kept dry, penning the duck on a dry spot, and having her constantly supplied with her limited quantum of water, has been found very successful in rearing ducks without any deaths. They will eat almost incessantly, and grow very fast. It is necessary to feed them very often, as they

are greedy, dirty little fellows, and leave what they do leave, very dirty. They will eat barley-meal porridge, crushed-barley, and after a few days, oats.

SUMMARY.—Whitewash the house. Pare or new gravel the runs. Give the fowls the opportunity to clean their feathers. Continue to set the hens. Take care of young chickens, and keep the ducklings from getting very wet.—*Poultry Chronicle*.

POTATOES.

The crop of potatoes in Massachusetts, and probably in New-England generally, was uncommonly fine last year, and altogether the most profitable crop raised. Of the Black Chenangoes, which I have raised for more than ten years past, without any rot in a single case, I last year obtained 320 bushels to the acre. They are now worth at my door 65 cts. per bushel—320 at \$65=\$208.30. This on land just broken up, and with a moderate quantity of stable manure, say 25 cart-loads to an acre, plowed in, gives a nett profit greater by far than any I know of in ordinary agriculture.

Of the Jenny Lind potatoes, of which kind I planted only 8 square rods, I raised 24 bushels, or at the rate of 480 bushels to the acre—worth now 62½ cts. per bushel, equal to \$300 to the acre.

This last is a huge, coarse potatoe, but well worth raising, owing to its wonderful productiveness; they are used for table purposes by many, being generally a little cheaper than other kinds, and pretty good eating late in the season. The Black Chenangoes seem to improve every succeeding year, and are now in this neighborhood esteemed one of the best kind for cooking, and owing to the fact that they never suffer from rot, are more cultivated, I think, than any other kind.—HON. AMASA WALKER, in *New-England Farmer*.

NORTH BROOKFIELD, March, 1855

WHY DON'T HE DO IT?

When a farmer knows that a gate is better, and, as a time-and-labor-saving fixture, cheaper than a set of bars and posts, and without calling on a carpenter, he can himself make one, *Why don't he do it?*

When he has no other fastenings to his gates and barn doors than a stone rolled against them, and in a single evening, after supper, is able to make a better one, *Why don't he do it?*

Or when he sees the boards dropping from his barns and out-buildings, and like heaps of rubbish lying in piles about the premises, and need nailing on again, *Why don't he do it?*

Or if he is afraid of the expense of nails, and is always crying up the maxim of Dr. Franklin, to "save the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves," and he knows that the same Dr. Franklin also said, that "many men are penny wise and pound foolish," and he is not careful to think of the precept contained in the latter, *Why don't he do it?*

If it is a saving of nearly half the manure of a farmer's stock, by keeping them shut up in yards, instead of running at large through most of the winter, *Why don't he do it?*

If he knows that many of his fields would be greatly improved by ditching, and by the removal of large stumps and stones, *Why don't he do it?*

And if he can add fifty per cent to the product of his clover fields, and even his pasture by the use of gypsum, *Why don't he do it?*

If a farmer of fifty acres has (as he should have) use for a good corn-sheller, and one of the many improved fanning mills, and has not already obtained both, *Why don't he do it?*

And if it is cheaper, actually cheaper, to burn dry wood than green, and to use a stove instead of an open fire-place, *Why don't he do it?*

WHAT RAILROADS ARE TO DO FOR AGRICULTURE.

Has it occurred to you what great benefits are to accrue from the transportation of seeds from north to south, by railroads? Not only is there more excitability and consequent greater germinating power in the seeds ripened in a cold climate, but the habit of the plant acquired in a colder climate, gives it a greater seed-producing and perfecting power than if grown in a warmer climate. In the cold climate, nature puts forth her powers in the production of the seed; in the warm climate she glories in the size of stalk and leaf. Maize, that near Montreal can be brought to produce 175 bushels the acre, has a very small stock and leaf, compared with the same plant grown in Georgia, where great skill in culture can scarcely bring the crop of grain above 50 bushels to the acre. In the Northern States and Canada, corn may be planted in hills so close that 5,700 hills to the acre, with three stalks in the hill, producing on an average 1½ ears to the stalk, with entire success; while in Georgia the production on land of the same quality will be about 2,500 ears to the acre, taking from 2,500 plants, standing singly in hills, 5 feet by four apart. While the grain in the Northern field will weigh from three to four times as much as that in the Southern, the plant, without the grain, in Georgia, will probably weigh much heavier than in Vermont. The crop of maize in the United States averages over six hundred million bushels. If the seed should be procured from three degrees of latitude north of the place of planting, and planted in hills or drills at a distance adapted to the habits of the plant in its Northern clime, allowing for a moderate change of habit for the first year, the crop would probably be greater by one hundred millions of bushels. The average crop of wheat is now about 130 millions. Northern seed would enlarge it 20 millions. Oats are grown to the amount of 160 millions of bushels. This might be increased some 25 millions in the same way. And so of the other grains and most of the root crops. What a vast result from so cheap and feasible a resort! Some two hundred millions of dollars the people of this nation might add to the value of their food crops, by an expenditure of a very few millions for the best seed, and this merely transferred from the pockets of one set of farmers into those of another, and used in aid of the railroad interest, by its transportation.—*American Railroad Times*.

LAMING SEASON.—At this period it may not be useless to direct the attention of flock-masters to the simple means by which the evil effects resulting from unusually hard or protracted labor may be in many instances averted. In all cases where much "handling" has been required during parturition, where "draining" supervenes, or in cases of abortion, the administration of the following dose has been found very beneficial: Two ounces of Epsom salts, 2 drachms. of ginger, and 2 drachms of laudanum. Should inflammation ensue, resort may be had to bleeding; but as a rule such patients require all the strength which Nature furnishes. Unless the unfavorable symptoms disappear in the course of 24 hours, repeat the dose. It is from experience that I recommend this mode of treatment, as I feel fully assured that in the two past lambing seasons it has been—in connection with

careful nursing—the means of saving many ewes, which under the old methods would have been lost. I send you this with the simple desire that what I have found advantageous in my own experience may be placed at the disposal of other breeders.—*T. R. Ellis, Oxnead Hall, Norfolk.—Agricultural Gazette.*

Horticultural Department.

THE HARDY SHRUBS OF THE SOUTH.

BY ANDREW GRAY, SAVANNAH, GA.

In my present communication I shall confine myself chiefly to a short notice of our hardy shrubs; but in doing so I do not mean to trouble you with a minute description of them, as I deem that trite and unimportant; all or nearly all being fully described in the botanical or gardening works of the country. What I presume will most interest your readers will be to know what constitute our hardy shrubs.

The Camelia.—I shall commence with the Camelia, as, all things considered, it is certainly the most beautiful and elegant of the collection. The plant is perfectly hardy, but the blooms will not stand the frost, and even the buds are destroyed by a severe frost, say 18°, causing the petals to lose their hold on the receptacle; they are also liable to be bruised with the wind and rain, and but seldom do we procure as fine flowers as when grown under glass; but then imagine a plant eight feet high and eight feet in diameter, with sometimes 150 blooms on it, in January, growing in the open ground, in the midst of neighboring shrubs, almost divested of their foliage, and you have an object worthy the admiration of the connoisseurs of beauty and perfection.

Magnolia fuscata is a most magnificent shrub, perfectly hardy and grows rapidly; we have it eight feet high and as much in diameter at the base, forming a sort of pyramid. In March and April it bears a profusion of flowers close on the young wood, and consequently do not appear above the foliage, but emit an agreeable odor resembling the smell of the fruit of the banana. In fact, it is known here by its lady admirers as the Banana shrub.

Pittosporum tobira, a well known denizen of the green-house and conservatory, stands our severest winters with perfect impunity; growing almost to a tree. Its fine dark green foliage renders it a very desirable plant for the south, and is admirably adapted for hedges and for forming groves, as it stands cutting in well, and is also of a spreading habit.

Myrtus multiplex, communis, &c., are all hardy; the former is a very desirable plant; grows here with surprising luxuriance. We have some plants seven feet high, and eight or ten in diameter, which in spring and autumn bear fine trusses of flowers on the young wood, and are exceedingly pretty, especially before they fully expand.

Taxus chinensis, or Chinese Yew.—If I mistake not, Loudon called this plant *Podocarpus macrophyllus*; be that as it may it is a very desirable conifer for the south; the distribution of its foliage resembles the Irish yew, but is broader, stiffer, and stands more erect on the branches, and is equally persistent. The plant is of slow growth and straggling habit naturally, but bears the knife well and can be pruned into a very pretty bush.

Eunymus japonica, var. variegata and *fimbriata* are all hardy here: *fimbriata* has not been long enough out here to speak of its merits; *variegata* is ten or twelve feet high,

and owing to its peculiar foliage is a rather conspicuous looking object, and among other things has a fine effect, but at times grows so rampant as to run entirely out of the variegation; both varieties are proof against the effects of salt water; hence its adaptation for planting near the sea coast.

Viburnum tinus and *lucidum*, are both hardy; the former is so well known and as it differs nothing from those cultivated in greenhouses at the south, I need pass no remarks regarding it; *lucidum* is a very strong growing species with large shining leaves; the plant is of a spreading habit, somewhat like the laurels. There is one plant here about 15 feet high and perhaps 12 in diameter, and when in flower presents one complete mass of white; but emits not a very agreeable odor; it has, however, a very grand appearance at a little distance.

Erotyria japonica is a small tree, with very little that is ornamental about it; has large rough leaves, under side downy; it bears a raceme of insignificant flowers; its fruit, (about the size of a gooseberry) when ripe, is of an acid, somewhat agreeable taste.

Gardenia florida, and others of the genus, are hardy. This species thrives remarkably well and flowers most abundantly; the flowers sometimes three and four inches in diameter. When first expanded they are creamy white, but change to yellow, which gives the plant a peculiar appearance. When these plants are in May, they fill the whole place with a spicy odor, but are a little too strong for a hand-boquet.

Nerium oleander, &c., all chiefly known by the appellation of oleanders, (for we are not very nice in our nomenclature at times) are nearly as hardy as the orange trees, bearing about 14° of frost with merely having their tender twigs destroyed. They are sometimes cut down to the ground, but their roots survive, and they spring up with surprising vigor. When uninjured by the frost they flower very freely, and to see them waving their pink trusses in the breeze, impregnating the air with their genial odor, is sufficient to inspire us with the hallowed feelings that inspired Linnaeus when he saw the field of broom, (*Cytisus scoparia*) and kneeled down and thanked the God of Nature.

Metrosideros floribunda, &c., are also hardy, except in extremely severe seasons, when it gets killed down. This is an exceedingly fine shrub; its waving branches and the peculiar looking brush-like flowers; it has also the seed capsule adhering to the wood, tending to make it a conspicuous and admirable plant for this latitude.

The foregoing are the most important of our evergreen shrubs. Tree Box, Ligustrum, and some others I will omit. I shall only mention two or three of our deciduous shrubs.

Lagerstaemia indica is the finest and stands our winters well; indeed, it is hardy several degrees north of this; grows almost to a tree, flowering very freely in May, June, and July.

Stuartia pentagynia is a shrub of considerable merit, a native of the south; flowers in April; at which time the plant has a very delicate and pretty appearance. The bark smooth, light colored; branches, dichotomous; leaves, villose, alternate; flowers, sessile, somewhat resembling the mallows; but the distribution of its stamens places it in the natural order Nymphae, at least in the Linnaean Polyandria class. Its seeds and seed capsule resemble the Camellia. Of *Deutzia*, *althaea* and a good many others I shall say nothing.

From what I have said it will be seen that the Japanese and Chinese plants are well adapted to this latitude, and why might not the tea plant be cultivated with propriety?

Thea viridis is growing in the neighborhood. In 1851 I visited Dr. Junius Smith's tea plantation, in the vicinity of Greenville, S. C., in hope to see the tea plant in something like perfection, but I must confess I was disappointed; at the same time what I saw was sufficient to prove the thing possible. Mr. Smith had some plants about three feet high and looking pretty well; he said the drouth was more injurious to his plants than the cold or heat. His integrity and enthusiasm, for a gentleman of his age, were remarkable, but his appliances and practical workings were insufficient for the undertaking. Since his decease I have heard nothing of the tea planting.—*Hovey's Magazine.*

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

The season is approaching for tree planting in the Northern States. In the matter of shade trees a great work remains to be done. Every traveler in England is enchanted with parks, and with highways and streets lined with trees. It is thus very much that England has acquired the name of an extensive garden. With us it is otherwise. Our fathers used their axes and knives quite too freely, and we must restore what they destroyed. There are villages in New-England that give us some idea of what they all may become by generous tree-planting. Those of Concord, Hanover, Charlestown, New-Hampshire, of Northfield, Lancaster, Deerfield, Northampton, and other towns in this State, are pretty well in this respect. And we do not forget the "City of Elms," but as a whole, our villages have only begun to be beautified with trees. As for the roadsides, scarcely any thing has been done; and only where the native forests are left, is the summer traveler much cheered by the grateful shade of trees.

The work of ornamenting New-England with shade trees on an extensive scale, has begun. Some five years ago the first ornamental tree association was formed at Chelsea. Since then others have been formed at East Boston, at South Boston, Haverhill, St. Albans, Vermont, etc., for the purpose of planting trees on every street of the several places. The results have been most happy. Take East Boston alone. Within three years 1,250 forest trees have been planted, at an expense of about \$4,000, or at a little more than \$3 each. The change in that part of the city is wonderful, and the rise of the property on some streets has advanced five per cent through the trees alone.

Let these tree societies be formed in every town in our country, and what a change would come over our land during six months or more of each year. The mode is so simple and the work to be accomplished is so easy, that it is worthy of attention. Let one or two persons in any town become interested in the matter, and write and talk up a general interest. Next let a public meeting be called to promote the object. After a meeting or two, a society can ordinarily be formed with the usual officers. The Treasurer will at once begin to receive funds from the members, at say \$1 a year, or from public spirited individuals who will give more. The work of tree-planting may soon begin. The interest will increase with the sight and growth of those trees, until most persons will pay all the expenses of planting trees in front of their residences, while the wealthy will begin to give considerable sums into the treasury until there will be a plenty of money to adorn the entire village or town. This has been the practical working of things at East Boston. In a smaller place, the work would go on more slowly, but no less surely, for the ladies will always be ready to lend a helping hand in this work of beauty, whenever their assistance is needed.

Lord Bacon remarked, that "a tree in full leaf, is a nobler object than a King in his coronation robes." Cut down the trees in the city of New-Haven, and would not full half of the beauty of the place be destroyed for more than half of the year. Trees are not only beautiful, but they are useful. Their shade is grateful and healthful. They are worth all they cost in protecting buildings. In a financial view a person can in no way increase the value of his buildings so much with the same money, as by having them surrounded with trees. If the late Daniel Webster's mansion house was to be sold to-morrow, or rather we should say in June next, it would bring \$500 more, simply on account of the magnificent elms in front of it. Let every dwelling, village and wayside in our land be blessed with shade trees, and what a paradise would our land present, compared to its present naked appearance.

Trees have their moral influences. The trees about the old homestead are remembered as long as the old house. They are associated with home and home influences. They are at once comforts and ornaments, and with a library, music and society, go to make up those purifying and attractive influences that render home attractive and useful. A tree, from the time of its first budding in the spring until it is dressed in its full glory in mid-summer, and finally until the fall of the last leaf under the power that formed it, is a kind of daily sermon to every thoughtful observer. Plant trees, then, plant trees. If one can do no other good, he can at least plant a tree; and if it be elm or maple, the tree will be useful long after he has been buried, it may be, beneath its shadow.—*Cor. of Journal of Commerce.*

For the American Agriculturist.

THE FORMATION OF THE FLOWER GARDEN.

The cultivation of flowers, if not the most useful, is at least the most pleasing occupation of the horticulturist. The designing of flower gardens unquestionably belongs to the fine arts, involving in it, invention, taste and foresight. Its principles are more vague and evanescent than those of any of the sister arts. As flower gardens are objects entirely of pleasure, the principle which must serve as a guide in laying them out must be taste; and here, as in other objects, there are different tastes, which, embodied, are called styles; and the great art of the designer is, having fixed on a style to carry it out unmixed with any other.

Two varieties of flower gardens chiefly prevail; one in which the ground is turf, and the pattern, so to speak, is composed of a variety of figures cut out of the turf and planted with flowers or shrubs; the other, where the flower beds are separated by gravel walks, without being dispersed with grass at all. The choice of one or the other of these styles ought greatly to depend on the situation. When the flowers are to be seen from the windows, or any other elevated point of view, from which the whole or quarter part of the design may be seen at once, the former should be preferred; but where the surface is irregular, and the situation more distant, and especially where the beauty of flowers is the chief object of contemplation, the choice should fall on the latter. This variety, too, is preferable on the principle of contrast, where there are large lawns in the outer grounds.

Respecting the situation of the flower garden, no very precise directions can be given; for it must be influenced by the size of the estate to which it is attached. Generally speaking, it should not be far from the house, and in a situation where there is no distant view of importance. It may be constructed in retired places, under the windows, since

it is so delightful to step out of a drawing room into the compartments of flowers. In the vicinity of a greenhouse, on the other hand, where the place is large, and the prospect extensive and picturesque, it is better that the flower garden be at some distance, but not more than seven or eight hundred yards from the house, and having easy access in any sort of weather.

The particular form of a flower garden is beyond the inculcation of specific rules. Indeed, it may be any shape, and except where the dimensions are very limited, the boundaries should not be continuously visible. The taste of the proprietor or designer, and the capabilities of the place, must determine not only the external configuration, but also the arrangements of the interior parts—being careful to include all narrow-pointed beds if possible, as they are very difficult to fill, and do not look so neatly as any other figures.

W. SUMMERSBEY.

(To be continued.)

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Twenty-first day of March, and we are still ice-bound here in western New-York. The greater part of our February snows have disappeared from open places, but on the east side of the fences, and in all the cross roads and lanes running north and south, solid beds yet remain. For two weeks past, spring has been promised—a fine, bright sun and a bland atmosphere, for a day or two, and then a freeze, heavy clouds, and perhaps violent gusts of wind. We await the growing season impatiently, because until then it will be impossible to determine the extent of damages sustained by the extraordinary cold of the 6th and 7th of February. Already we know that not only are the peach fruit-buds almost totally destroyed through western New-York, but thousands of old trees are dead, dried up, seasoned as thoroughly as cord-wood was, cut six months ago. This is the case over a very large tract of country—indeed the entire peach district of western New-York, from Oswego to Buffalo. We think that nearly all aged trees, and those bordering on decline, must perish; but there is yet hope for the young trees. They too have suffered; but the vigor and elasticity of youth may enable them to recover.* This shows what we may expect when the thermometer descends to 20° or 25° below zero. Peach trees never could be better prepared to resist the effects of intense cold. The dry season of 1854 ripened the wood and matured the buds in the most perfect manner. Neither could any intense cold be accompanied or succeeded by more favorable circumstances—a perfect calm during the entire two cold days and nights, at the same time cloudy, and remaining so until a day or two after the cold period had passed.

A correspondent of the Rural New-Yorker advances the opinion that the peach buds have not perished by the cold alone, but from being unusually well matured and fully developed by last season's drouth and heat; that when we have cool, moist seasons, allowing the peach to grow late, the buds are able to withstand a much greater degree of cold. In our opinion this reasoning is not sound. Give us well-ripened wood and buds to resist cold. We see that in the case of young peach and apricot trees that grew until a late period in the fall, the points of the shoots are quite winter-killed, while young, ripe shoots, in older trees, are comparatively safe. Buds may get into a stage of develop-

*The pear fruit-buds are considerably injured; cherries but slightly, as far as we are able to judge at present. Mr. Downing informs us that at Newburgh the thermometer was not lower than 14° below zero, yet three-fourths of the peach buds are destroyed, and cherries considerably injured.

ment, as in spring, towards blossoming time, when they would certainly be more easily injured than even imperfectly matured buds. But this state of things does not exist in winter.

Fortunately there was a good covering of snow on the ground, so that peach and all other buds of last summer's working in the nursery are safe. In examining some nurseries of young peaches budded last summer, we found about half the stock above the snow, quite discolored, and what is usually called *winter-killed*; while below the snow, all is safe and sound. It is surprising, too, how thin a covering of snow has proved to be a complete protection. In some cases we find branches of evergreens that were covered not more than one or two inches deep, come out as fresh and green as in mid-summer; while all above the snow-line, the foliage is as red as though it had been scorched by fire.

In England the winter has been remarkably severe—unequalled within seventeen years past. In commenting on it, the Gardener's Chronicle states the following, to show the protecting power of snow:

"The effect of snow, even in small quantities, as a protecting material, was strikingly shown on the night of the 10th (February). While the exposed thermometer stood at 1°, another close by, covered by two inches of loose snow, stood at 20°."

Here we see *two inches of snow* giving 19° difference—a fact that should not be forgotten.—*Horticulturist.*

THE DAISY.

BY JOHN MASON GOOD.

Not worlds on worlds, in phalanx deep,
Need we to prove a God is here—
The daisy, fresh from winter's sleep,
Tells of His hand in lines as clear.

For who but He who arched the skies,
And pours the day-spring's living flood,
Wondrous alike in all He tries,
Could rear the daisy's purple bud!

Mold its green cup, its wiry stem,
Its fringed border nicely spin,
And cut the gold-embossed gem,
That, set in silver, gleams within!

And fling it unrestrained and free,
O'er hill and dale and desert sod,
That man, where'er he walks, may see
In every step the stamp of God.

DAHLIAS.—W. C. Wilson, Esq., of Baltimore, who has always one of the best private collections of dahlias in America, writes us as follows:

"The following were the best dahlias in this latitude last season, and some of them were fine the previous year:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Reine des Belges, | 10. Elizabeth, |
| 2. Mrs. Hansard, | 11. Miss Wayland, |
| 3. Emperor Maroc., | 12. Madam Zahler, |
| 4. Elegantissima, | 13. Miss Ward, |
| 5. Diamant, | 14. Duchess of Kent, |
| 6. Hyppolite, | 15. Gen. Fauchier, |
| 7. Victoria, | 16. Unanimity, |
| 8. Cote d'Or, | 17. Flora McIvor, |
| 9. Jonas, | 18. Forget me not. |

These were the best of 120 varieties. The first five are unequalled as fancy flowers; the 6th, 7th, and 8th are splendid self-colored. The 7th is remarkable for its full and perfect form; color, a rich crimson maroon."

We can add our testimony in favor of all except Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, which we have not seen, but ask for no better recommendation than that of Mr. Wilson.—*Horticulturist.*

THE BACK VOLUMES OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, neatly bound, can now be supplied from the commencement. These of themselves constitute a beautiful and valuable FARMER'S LIBRARY, embracing a compendium of all the important agricultural articles that have appeared during the last thirteen years. First ten volumes, new edition, furnished bound for \$10.

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American Agriculturist.

New-York, Thursday, April 12.

This paper is never sent where it is not considered paid for—and is in all cases stopped when the subscription runs out.

We occasionally send a number to persons who are not subscribers. This is sometimes done as a compliment, and in other cases to invite examination. Those receiving such numbers are requested to look them over, and if convenient show them to a neighbor.

DATE YOUR LETTERS.—R. H. T. requests some missing numbers, but omits his Post-office, Town, and State, and the Postmaster has done the same on the envelop. We have an alphabetical list of Post-offices, but none of individual names. In this as in many such like cases, we are unable to comply with the request.

AMOUNT OF SEED TO THE ACRE.

It is impossible to give an arbitrary rule for the amount of seed, since there are so many circumstances to be taken into account. Where after thinning is practicable, it is expedient to use seed liberally, but where this can not be done, we think the error is usually on the side of too thick sowing. Wheat, for example, if evenly sown and well covered, will do better with a small quantity of seed. The growth of both straw and grain will be larger if the plants be not too much crowded.

The following give the smaller and larger quantities usually sown or planted upon an acre:

Barley, broadcast, 1½ to 2½ bushels; in drills, ¾ to 1½ bushels. Beans, 2 to 3 bushels. Beets, 3 to 5 lbs. Buckwheat, 1 to 1½ bushels. Carrots, 2 to 2½ lbs. Corn (Indian), ½ to 1½ bushels; Broom Corn, ¾ to 1½ bushels. Flax, for seed, ½ to 1 bushel; for fiber, 1½ to 2½ bushels. Grasses—Red Clover, 10 to 16 lbs; White Clover, 4 to 8 lbs.; Blue grass (Kentucky), 10 to 16 lbs.; Herds grass (Red Top), 12 to 18 quarts; Orchard grass, 20 to 30 lbs.; Timothy, 12 to 18 qts. Hemp, for seed, ¾ to 1 bush.; for fiber, 1 to 1½ bush. Millet, 1 to 1½ bush. Mustard, 10 to 20 qts. Oats, 2 to 4 bush. Onions, 4 to 5 lbs. Parsnips, 3 to 6 lbs. Peas, in drills, 1½ to 1½ bush.; broadcast, 2 to 3½ bush., according to size of seed. Peanuts, in hills or drills, 1 to 2 bush. Rye, in drills, ¾ to 1 bush.; broadcast, 1 to 2 bush. Turnips, 1½ to 2½ lbs. Wheat, in drills, ¾ to 1½ bush.; broadcast, 1½ to 2½ bushels.

BEWARE OF DAMAGED GUANO.—We have been recently informed that parties in this city have recently purchased damaged wet

Guano at a low price, and are selling it for best Peruvian. We would caution all those wanting Guano to be careful what they purchase.

CHEMISTRY

FOR SMALL AND LARGE BOYS AND GIRLS.

CHAPTER XII.

Combustion or Burning.

91. Repeat the experiment last described (90), but use instead of the wood taper, one made of charcoal; or wind a small wire around a little piece of hard charcoal, ignite a single point of it, and then thrust it into the vial or bottle of oxygen gas. It will burn very rapidly, throwing off brilliant sparks or scintillations. When all the oxygen is consumed the fire will go entirely out, and another piece of lighted coal thrust in will be extinguished as readily as if dipped into a vial of water.

92. The burning is produced by the union of the oxygen with the coal (carbon)—two atoms of oxygen with one of carbon, CO₂ or COO—forming a new compound called carbonic acid. This carbonic acid is a colorless gas, and is precisely the same as is sometimes found in the bottom of wells—or that which bubbles up from soda-water, or that formed in raising bread, and which fills the little interstices or holes that produce the lightness. On withdrawing the extinguished coal from the vial, we shall find it has lost a portion of its bulk, and yet there is no trace of it to be seen in the vial. It has assumed a different form and become invisible. (See chapter i, sections 11 and 12, and read what is said of the three forms of matter.)

93. Let us try and understand where the heat comes from in this experiment, for we have supposed both the coal and oxygen to be cold. If we place a piece of cold iron on a blacksmith's anvil, and strike it briskly with a hammer, it will soon become quite warm. The same would happen to other metals, or to a piece of wood. Take any substance and compress it suddenly and it will become warm to the touch. The explanation of this is, that heat (caloric) exists in two different states—in one state it is sensible to the touch, and in the other it is insensible. Thus, no heat was added to the iron on the anvil by striking it with a cold hammer, but some heat before insensible is brought out and made sensible by the hammering, because the iron is compressed into a smaller bulk. You can take a sponge which is apparently nearly dry, and by compressing it force out water.

94. Take a metal syringe and close the small opening. Now force the piston down suddenly, so as to compress all the air it contains into a small space, and the metal around the compressed air will become quite warm. With proper care and a little practice, this air may be made so hot by simply condensing it that it will set on fire a piece of tinder or punk (punk), previously put under the piston.

95. Mingle together a gill of sulphuric acid, and a gill of water—both cold—and they will not fill a vessel holding two gills.

A considerable condensation takes place, the two when together occupying less space than before; and this condensation will bring out a large amount of sensible heat, just as in the case of condensing the iron with a hammer.

96. On the contrary, when a substance expands to occupy more space, it secretes or makes insensible a quantity of heat. An illustration of this is found in the ordinary process of mingling salt and snow or powdered ice, to produce cold. The salt and snow, or ice, melt and occupy more space and render insensible the heat before sensible.

97. Did you never wonder where all the heat comes from, when you go into a cold room, on a cold day, with cold fuel and a cold match, and kindle a fire? We shall soon see. In the experiment above (91) the carbon (coal) and oxygen unite together, and form the carbonic acid gas which is nearly one and a half times as heavy as the oxygen. Here there is a condensation and some of the heat is squeezed out, so to speak, and becomes sensible or visible in heating the coal to a brilliant redness.

98. Now what takes place in the vial, is just the same chemical action as is going on in our stoves, fire-places, lamps, candles, or wherever we are making insensible heat sensible by burning wood, coal, or other substances. The air contains about one-fourth of its bulk of oxygen. Our charcoal or hard coal, is nearly pure carbon, and the oxygen of the air unites with this carbon to form condensed carbonic acid (CO₂), and the heat before insensible in the oxygen of air is made sensible—we feel it in the warmth produced. In fact, then, almost all the heat of fires comes from the air. No matter how cold the air is, we can make it give out heat by condensing it in a tube, or by uniting its oxygen with some combustible substance.

99. Woody fiber is made up of 12 atoms of carbon, united with 10 atoms of oxygen and 10 atoms of hydrogen (C₁₂H₁₀O₁₀). But the 10 atoms of oxygen and 10 of hydrogen, if separated from the carbon, will form just 10 atoms of water (HO). In burning wood this water is formed and escapes in vapor, which gives the whitish appearance to the smoke, while the 12 atoms of carbon (coal) unite with 24 atoms of oxygen from the air and produce 12 atoms of carbonic acid (CO₂), which goes off in an invisible form and floats in the air till it is taken up by the leaves of trees or plants, and goes to form new wood, &c. Charcoal burners cover up a mass of wood with earth to keep out the greater portion of the air, and then the heat produced by allowing a little of the wood to burn, drives off the water, leaving the charcoal (carbon) behind. You see this water escaping in the white smoke over a charcoal pit. No particles of carbon rise up to give it a dark color, as sometimes happens in burning wood rapidly in the air.

100. If we wish to make wood or coal burn faster, we blow it, or produce a draft of air, by means of a stove or chimney, so as to bring more air (or oxygen) in contact with the fuel, and produce a more rapid condens-

ation. But every five quarts of air contains four quarts of nitrogen, and only one quart of oxygen. The nitrogen does not assist in producing heat because it does not unite with the fuel—it rather retards the action because it prevents the rapid access of oxygen. Now if we remove the nitrogen and supply the fire with pure oxygen—as is done in the vial or bottles—the combustion or burning is very rapid. We supply oxygen much faster than we could by blowing the fire.

Let us now keep in mind that in our ordinary methods of burning, the heat is obtained by chemical action. The oxygen having an affinity for the carbon (coal) contained in the fuel, of whatever kind, unites with it in a condensed form, and the condensation thus produced brings out the before insensible heat.

THE OSAGE ORANGE.

The Osage Orange is fast gaining favor in this country, and is likely to supersede all other plants for hedging purposes. It is hardy, a vigorous grower, not liable to be destroyed by insects, and, when cut in, branches freely. It was first introduced from the wilds of Texas, by Prof. J. B. Turner, of Illinois College; or, as elsewhere stated, by Lewis & Clark's Exploring Expedition, during the time of Jackson's Administration. Of late, thousands of bushels of seed have been annually gathered in Texas and Arkansas; and, at the present time, several companies are formed in the western States for the purpose of planting and training these hedges at a stipulated price. One company alone, in Illinois, has a contract the present spring of 225 miles. They furnish the plants and bring the hedge to maturity at prices ranging from 75c. to \$1 25 per rod: or, if otherwise taken care of, set out the plants for from 30c. to 40c. per rod.

The hedge is sufficient for inclosing stock in four years, and is so close as scarcely to admit a chicken or rabbit. It is carefully estimated that the cost of raising and keeping it in repair is, in many locations, not greater than that of a rail fence, while in point of beauty there is no comparison.

"WESTCHESTER COUNTY MILK."

If a stranger were to count the Westchester County milk carts which daily rattle through our streets, he would doubtless conclude Westchester County to be an unlimited country abounding in succulent pastures and famous dairy cows, whose only ambition is to excel each other in abundance of "pure, unadulterated milk." If he were to inquire the location of this famous country, he might be surprised to find it in New-York City, and that these cows, instead of roaming broad fields by day and enjoying spacious stables at night, are stowed away like beastly swine, whose only diet is a simple decoction of distillery slops and swill, which it is their office to convert into "pure Westchester County milk."

And yet we saw a man a day or two ago in great distress, because the new Liquor Law would be likely to throw this numer-

ous class of citizens out of employment. Why, we have often wondered that Westchester County did not come down *en masse*, and sue our city milkmen for libel. What could possibly be more libelous than to fill a dozen cans with pale whitewash and cart it around the city under the title of "pure milk?" We shall be glad to find this the only ill effect of the new Liquor Law.

Now we can suggest a way in which those persons who anticipate such disaster to their business, can advance good for evil, before the Law takes effect. It is this: Build an enormous trough, say five hundred feet long, up near the Cattle Market. Carry all the milk up there every day and turn it in; then turn out the pigs three times a day, and let them drink. In this way they will confer a double favor on society, and honor upon themselves.

MIXING SALT WITH GUANO.

The following experiments, performed by M. Barral, editor of the Journal d'Agriculture Pratique, which we extract from the Journal of Agriculture, prove the value of common salt as a fixer of ammonia. The most of the nitre (saltpetre or nitrate of potash) used in France for the manufacture of gunpowder is obtained by mixing the nitrate of soda with the chloride of potassium, when a double decomposition takes place, and the nitrate of potassa or nitre is formed and removed, and common salt, containing a small quantity of the nitrate is left as refuse. M. Barral took two samples of guano; the one he kept pure, the other he mixed with this refuse salt in the proportion of 50 per cent of the salt.

"The sample of pure guano which we analyzed," says M. Barral, "contained 12.56 per cent of nitrogen; the sample mixed with salt contained only 6.23 per cent. We do not take into account the nitrogen in the state of nitrate mixed with the salt. We subjected equal weights of the two samples to heat for three hours in the same stove, in a current of air, maintained at 100°. They were spread out so as to have the same thickness, and occupy an equal surface, and they had been equally pulverized. At the end of the three hours, on examining the two samples, we found that the pure guano had lost 5.1 per cent of its nitrogen, while the mixture had lost only 1.9 per cent of its nitrogen.

"Though this experiment appeared to us to be in favor of the preservative power of salt, we repeated it under another form. We left in the open air, in plates, during fifteen days, equal weights of the pure and the mixed guano. At the end of that time we examined anew the amount of nitrogen, and found that the pure guano had lost 11.6 per cent of its nitrogen, while that mixed with salt had lost only 5 per cent. Thus we see that salt can be usefully employed for mixing with guano.

"Five years ago, in our work on the Chemical Statics of Animals, we showed that salt had the property of increasing the amount of nitrogen, and consequently the value of the manure derived from the urine of animals. We only allude to this to prove that the fact verified at present with regard to guano is only the consequence of a former observation, and to prevent the suspicion of plagiarism."

This property of salt as a fixer of ammo-

nia has not been sufficiently attended to in agriculture. While some chemists recommend gypsum, nitrate of lead, chloride of zinc, sulphate of iron, and chloride of manganese for this purpose, common salt is but rarely alluded to. It has been used extensively of late, with nitrate of soda as a top-dressing, with the view of strengthening the straw of the cereals. It has been alleged that guano tends very much to increase the growth of shaws (vines or tops) in the potato crop. We are of opinion, from numerous experiments variously detailed, that, when applied to this crop, the guano should always be mixed with some fixer of the ammonia, such as gypsum, salt, or charcoal: at present prices the most expensive of these, at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre, will not cost more than 50 cents per acre.

Another important fact, independent of the value of the salt, brought out by M. Barral's experiment, is the great waste of ammonia which takes place on exposing guano to the air. It will be remarked that, in the case before us, upwards of one-tenth of the nitrogen was lost in the course of fifteen days. This shows the necessity of farmers husbanding as much as possible this important ingredient of their manure: instead of throwing their guano in exposed sheds, as is too often done, it should be carefully covered up, and mixed immediately on their receiving it, with some preserver of its ammonia.

ENCOURAGING TO FARMERS.

We desire to call the attention of farmers to our Price Current this week. They will see that Flour, Corn, and some other things have advanced materially; and that prices on the whole have not ruled so high for many, many years. This should encourage them to prepare their ground in the best possible manner for the reception of seed, and then cultivate the growing crops in the best manner. The stocks of grain and vegetables, both in this country, and in Europe, are so small, the cultivators of the soil can not but realize high prices for their produce during this year, however abundant may be their crops the coming season. Farmers will greatly enrich themselves this year if they properly prepare and cultivate their lands.

USE ALL YOUR LAND.—How often do you see men adding acre to acre, for the sake of having a large farm to cultivate, when they have never yet tilled one-half of the land which they possessed in the first place. They have cultivated, perhaps, five or six inches of the surface, and have never made the least use of the eight, ten, or twelve inches which lie immediately below it. A few years ago there was a premium offered in Kentucky for the best ten acres of corn. The average crop of the competitors was 122 bushels per acre. Now, if that quantity of corn can be produced upon an acre, is it not folly for you, intelligent reader, to add more land to that which you already possess, until you have made the latter capable of producing that number of bushels, or as near it as may be? You know very well that you can raise these 122 bushels a great deal more cheaply off of one acre than if you had to cultivate three or four for that purpose. Why then buy more land until you have brought under cultivation what you already

have, both surface and subsoil? The latter may not be very productive when you first throw it up, but by proper treatment you can most assuredly make it so, unless it is of a very peculiar character.—*Piedmont Whig*.

THE MULBERRY TREE—*Morus Multicaulis* in California.—Public attention should be awakened to the value of this tree to California. The climate favors it; it is a rapid-growing tree, and two or four years only are required to raise a tree of twenty or twenty-five feet high. Our climate also favors the successful growing of the "silk worm," whose favorite food is the mulberry. The slopes of our hills are the favored spots for the mulberry groves, and the "cocooneries" and workshops for the manufacture of silk. There is a great similarity of climate between the silk districts of China and of our State, and there can be no doubt but that manufactures of sewing silk and silk goods of many kinds will be the products of California soil in a very short time. The amount expended in the United States for silk goods is almost incredible. By careful estimates it is found to be nearly \$60,000,000 per year for the last four years; and, by proper effort on the part of the cultivators of California, a slice of this enormous expenditure could be retained within our nation.—*California Farmer*.

ADULTERATED TEA.—A London paper giving an account of the manner in which tea is adulterated after its importation, furnishes the following information of the manner in which the trade is carried on in China:

The dishonesty of adulterating teas is not, however, confined to this country. It often undergoes a strange process of transmutation before it reaches the hands of the English dealer. The Chinese are not at all behind us in practices of dishonesty, and the genuine and fraudulent tea trades flourish in China with almost equal vigor. The people of that country have long enjoyed an enviable preeminence for their success in ingenious deceptions. Recent travelers have confirmed the well-known testimony of Sir Francis Davis, in reference to the extensive exportation of adulterated teas by the natives. He speaks of a regular manufactory for the production of spurious green teas, which, with the most daring effrontery, has been erected exactly opposite the European factories at Canton, on the other side of the river. He naturally found some difficulty in procuring admission within its precincts, but his object was at length effected through the influence of a Hong Kong merchant, and the scene is thus described: "In the first place, large quantities of black tea, which had been damaged by the floods of the previous autumn, were seen drying in baskets, placed over hot pans of charcoal. The dried leaves were then transferred in portions of a few pounds each, to a number of cast-iron pans, which are placed over furnaces. They were next stirred rapidly round with the hand by a workman, who had previously added a small quantity of turmeric, which imparted a yellowish tinge to the mixture. In order to convert this into a green hue, the color so much desired, some lumps of Prussian blue and gypsum were added in such proportions as reduced the dark blue to a light shade, of which a small teaspoonful was added to the yellowish leaves. These were then stirred before the fire until the tea had taken the 'fine bloom' color of hyson, with very much the same scent. The transformed leaves were then picked, sifted, chopped small, and supplied to the merchants as excellent young hyson.

Plow deep while sluggards sleep.

PROPAGATION OF FIGS.—Figs are propagated by cuttings and by layers. The latter method is the best, as plants at the end of a year are fit to take up from the stools, and to plant out where they are intended to remain. Cuttings taken from plants from which layers can not be obtained may be planted singly in pots, and placed under a frame, in a gentle heat now, and they will make good plants by the end of the year. The best of all methods, however, for obtaining fruiting plants quickly is the following. Take a potato, cut it in half, and scoop out of each half enough of the potato to permit it to be fastened round the stem of the intended cutting. Then select a good fruitful branch with two or three shoots on it, fasten the potato round the stem where you are desirous roots should form, and cover it with moss. The moisture afforded by the moss and potato will soon cause it to emit roots, when it may be removed from the parent tree and potted. In this way you may make tolerably sure of having a fruitful tree.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*.

Horses are constantly becoming more valuable. This has been the source of a good deal of surprise—as it was anticipated that railways would diminish the price of horses. As an illustration of the extravagant prices that are paid, Dr. Leavitt, a New-York banker, but now living in Berkshire County, Mass., drives a span of bays which cost him \$3,000. They are over 17 hands high, and are counted to be the best team in America. The Emperor Louis Napoleon sports a span costing one thousand eight hundred dollars, but they are no comparison to Leavitt's bays.

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—An English workman named John Chester, while attempting to mend a belt in the Rifle Factory at Hartford, last week, his hand slipped and the awl pierced his heart. He walked about thirty feet, fell down, and expired in about ten minutes.

A MODEL DUN.

An editor "out west" thus talks to his non-paying subscribers and patrons. If his appeal does not bring the "pewter," we think he need never try again.

"Friends, Patrons, Subscribers and Advertisers: Hear us for our debts, and get ready that you may pay; trust us, we are in need, and have regard for our need, for you have been long trusted; acknowledge your indebtedness, and dive into your pockets, that you may promptly fork over. If there be any among you, one single patron that don't owe us something, then to him we say—"step aside; consider yourself a gentleman." If the rest wish to know why we dun them, this is our answer: Not that we care about cash ourselves, but our creditors do." Would you rather that we go to jail, and you go free, than you pay our debts, and we all keep moving? As we agreed, we have worked for you; as we contracted, we have furnished our paper to you; as we promised, we have waited upon you, but, as you don't pay, we dun you! Here are agreements for job work; contracts for subscription; promises for long credits; and duns for deferred payment. Who is there so mean that he don't take a paper? If any, he needn't speak—we don't mean him. Who is there so green that he don't advertise? If any, let him slide—he ain't the chap either. Who is there so bad that he don't pay the printer? If any, let him shout—for he's the man we're after. His name is Legion, and he's been owing us for one, two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight years—

long enough to make us poor and himself rich at our expense. If the above appeal to his conscience doesn't awake him to a sense of justice, we shall have to try the law and see what virtue there is in writs and constables."

Scrap-Book.

"A little humor now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

LOGIC AND SWIMMING.—A logician and a swimmer, says a Persian story, were in a boat together. The logician said to the swimmer:

"Have you ever studied logic?"

"I never heard the name till now," was the reply.

"Alas!" said L., "then has half your life been drowned in ignorance!"

Just then a "squall" came up. Said S. to L.: "Have you ever learned anything of swimming?"

"Nothing but logic," was the reply.

"Alas," said S., "then the whole of your life is drowned!"

SNIPES' LITANY.—From Nebraska bills, doctors' pills, western chills, and other ills—deliver us!

From want of gold, wives that scold, maidens old, and by sharpers "sold"—preserve us!

From popish seers, mock auctioneers, Cosack spears, and woman's tears—deliver us!

From stinging flies, coal-black eyes, baker's pies, and baby cries—deliver us!

From seedy coats, wrested notes, sinking boats, and foreign votes—protect us!

From creaking doors, a wife that snores, "confounded bores," and dry good stores—protect us!

From colic's gripes, Paddies pipes, and Mrs. Snipes—deliver us!

From modest girls with waving curls, and teeth of pearls—never mind!

A NEW CASE OF BIGAMY.—A young couple were sitting together in a romantic spot, with birds and flowers about them, when the following dialogue ensued:

"My dear, if the sacrifice of my life would please thee, gladly would I lay it at thy feet."

"Oh, sir, you're too kind. But it just reminds me that I wish you'd stop using tobacco."

"Can't think of it. It's a habit to which I am wedded."

"Very well, sir, since this is the way you lay down your life for me, and as you are already wedded to tobacco, I'll take good care that you are never wedded to me, as it would be bigamy."

A KNOW NOTHING.—The New-Haven Register says, there happened at the dinner table of one of our hotels a delegate to the K. N. Convention, and seeing among the viands some ice-cream, loaded his plate rather sumptuously. *Knot Knowing* exactly the substance of its composition, he placed a lump of butter on it, and waited awhile for it to melt. But it would not melt, and calling the waiter to him, he said—"Look here! bring me some kind o' puddin' that ain't quite so cold!"

VILLAGE PAPERS.—A gentleman recently went into the newspaper depot under the Astor House, in this city, and inquired if they kept Philadelphia papers. "No," was the reply. "Do you keep the Boston papers?" "No, sir," exclaimed the youth in attendance, "we don't keep any village papers."

SERENADING A YOUNG LADY.

In my young days, says the editor of an exchange paper, I was extravagantly fond of attending parties, and was somewhat celebrated for playing the flute; hence it was generally expected, when an invitation was extended, that my flute would accompany me. I visited a splendid party one evening, and was called upon to favor the company with a tune on the flute. I, of course, immediately complied with the request. The company appeared to be delighted, but more particularly so, was a young lady who raised her hands and exclaimed that it was beautiful, delightful, &c. I, of course, was highly flattered, and immediately formed a resolution to serenade the young lady on the following night. Previous to leaving the party, I made inquiry respecting her residence. I started the next night, in company with several young friends, and arrived at the lady's residence, as we thought, but made a most glorious mistake by getting under the window of an old Quaker. "Now boys," said I, "behold the sentimentality of this young lady the moment I strike up the Last Rose of Summer." I struck up, but the window remained closed. The boys smiled: "Oh," said I, "that is nothing; it would not be in good taste to open the window on the first air." I next struck up on Old Robin Gray. Still the window remained closed. The boys snickered, and I felt somewhat flat. "Once more, boys," said I, "and she must come." I struck up again—My love is like the Red, Red Rose. Still there was no demonstration. "Boys," said I, "she's a humbug. Let us sing Home, Sweet Home, and if that don't bring her, we will give her up." We struck up, and as we finished the last line, the window was raised. "That's the ticket, boys," said I; "I knew we could fetch her." But instead of the beautiful young lady, it turned out to be the old Quaker, in his night cap and dressing gown. "Friend," said he, "thee was singing of thy home—I think thee said thy sweet home—and if I recollect right, thee said there was no place like home; why don't thee go to thy home? Thee is not wanted here—thee nor any of thy party. Farewell!" We and our hats went home!

SPEECH BY THE HON. SPIT-FIRE BUNCOM.—The Wheeling Intelligencer must be held responsible for giving to the world the accompanying eloquent extract from a patriotic and thrilling speech of the Hon. Spit-fire Buncom in favor of 54:40, or fight.

"Fellow Countrymen: When I open my eyes, and look over the vast expanse of this country—when I see how the yeast of freedom has caused it to rise in the scale of civilization and expand on every side—when I see it growing, swelling, roaring like a spring freshet, whose music murmurs over perpetual power, which, like a bounding cataraet, dashes the enemies of Universal Freedom to the vortex below or sends them bounding down the river Styx! When I look at their everlasting mountains milking the clouds of their most nutritious fluids—which find an unobstructed pathway to market when butter commands the highest cash price. When I behold the Vesuvius of burning, impassioned—unbought souls—sinewy Vulcans of the Universe—this eternal tilt-hammer of creation—I can not resist the idea, sirs, the day will come when this great nation, like a young boy, will burst its straps and become too big for its boots. Sirs, we want elbow room; the continent, the whole continent, and nothing but the continent—and we will have it. Then shall Uncle Sam, placing his hat upon the Canadas, rest his right arm on the Oregon and California coast, his left on the eastern seaboard and whistle

away the British power, while reposing his leg like a freeman, upon Cape Horn! Sirs! the day will—the day must come."

A PAIR OF STOCKINGS.

The National Intelligencer publishes the following letter, written by a distinguished literary lady, Mrs. W., of Troy, and addressed to a learned Judge of New-Haven, on the eve of his marriage. The letter accompanied the present of a pair of blue stockings, knit by the fair writer's own fingers. We commend it to the careful perusal of all married persons, as well as all who contemplate entering into that enviable and holy state:

"Dear Cousin: Herewith you will receive a present of a pair of woolen stockings, knit by my own hands; and be assured, dear coz, that my friendship for you, is as warm as the material, active as the finger-work, and generous as the donation.

But I consider this present as peculiarly appropriate on the occasion of your marriage. You will remark, in the first place, that there are two individuals united into one pair, who are to walk side by side, guarding against coldness, and giving comfort as long as they last. The thread of their texture is mixed, and so, alas, is the thread of life. In these, however, the white is made to predominate, expressing my desire and confidence that thus it will be with the color of your existence. No black is used, for I believe your lives will be wholly free from the black passions of wrath and jealousy. The darkest color here is blue, which is excellent, where we do not make it too blue.

Other appropriate thoughts rise in my mind in regarding these stockings. The most indifferent subjects, when viewed by the mind in a suitable frame, may furnish instructive inferences. As saith the poet,

"The iron dogs; the fuel and tongs;
The bellows that have leathern lungs;
The firewood, ashes, and the smoke,
Do all to righteousness provoke."

But to the subject. You will perceive that the tops of these stockings (by which I suppose courtship to be represented) are *seamed*, and by means of seaming are drawn into a snarl; but afterwards comes a time when the whole is made plain, and continues so to the end and final toeing off. By this I wish to take occasion to congratulate yourself that you are now through with *seeming* and have to come to plain reality. Again, as the whole of these comely stockings was not made at once, but by the addition of one little stitch after another, put in with skill and discretion, until the whole presents the fair and equal piece of work which you see, so life does not consist of one great action, but millions of little ones combined. And so may it be with your lives; no stitch dropt when duties are to be performed; no widening made where bad principles are to be reformed or economy is to be preserved; neither *seeming* nor *narrowing* where truth and generosity are in question. Thus every stitch of life made right and set in the right place—none either too large or too small, too tight or too loose—thus you may keep on your smooth and even course, making existence one fair and consistent piece, until, together, having passed the heel, you come to the very toe of life. And here, in the final narrowing off and dropping the coil of this emblematical pair of companions and comforting associates, nothing appears but white, the token of innocence and peace, of purity and light. May you, like these stockings, the final stitch being dropt and the work completed, go together from the place where you were formed to a happier state of existence, present from earth to heaven!

Hoping that these stockings and admonitions may meet a cordial reception, I remain,

in the true-blue friendship, seemingly, yet without *seeming*, Yours, from top to toe,"

A SAGACIOUS TEACHER.

The Johnstown (Pa.) Tribune has a "letter found by a chambermaid," supposed to have been penned by a young Miss at boarding-school in a neighboring State. One part of it is too good to lose:

I must tell you about an affair of Emma Hall's, that happened last Saturday. A young man who had been paying some attention to her, had agreed to come and pass off as her cousin, and take her out carriage riding, under the pretense that he was taking her to his father's, a few miles in the country. But his father does not live within a hundred miles of this.

Well, he came according to appointment, introduced himself as Emma's cousin, and asked to take her home with him to spend the afternoon. Miss Waldron said she had not the slightest objection, asked how far it was, and in what direction, and told Emma to get ready to go. But when Emma was dressed and ready to start, Miss Waldron also came down ready dressed, and said that, as their carriage was large enough for three, she would go along with them part of the way, and stop at a friend's, who lived a short distance from the uncle that Emma was going to see, and they might stop for her as they came back in the evening. Of course, they could do no better than to tell her they would be glad to have her go with them, although they would have a dull time with her along. But they thought they could make up for it by having a nice, social ride after Miss Waldron stopped at her friend's.

So, off they started in fine spirits, and when they had gone three or four miles they began to expect that every house they came to would be the one that Miss Waldron would stop at. But she didn't stop at any. Finally, when they had gone some five or six miles, Miss Waldron said she must have passed the house by some mistake, for they had certainly traveled twice as far as it was from town. But, since they had passed it, she would not trouble them to turn back with her, but would go on with Emma to her uncle's and stop just a minute at her friend's as they came back. There was what you might call "a fix," and Emma and her beau could do nothing but drive on. So, on they drove, and on they drove; but driving on didn't drive their troubles away. At last, when they had gone eight or ten miles, he said that the road must have been changed in some way, for he had undoubtedly gone astray, and as they had gone so far, and it was drawing late, they would not have time to find the right way.

So they came back to town, and when Miss Waldron got out of the carriage, she told Em's beau that, when he ascertained how the road had been changed, she would be very happy to go along with Emma any Saturday to spend an afternoon at her uncle's. Since that, we have seen nothing of Em's cousin; but it will be a long time before she hears the last of her visit to her uncle's.

REASONABLE.—An exchange says, the reason why our aristocracy put their servants in livery is, because they fear the footman or coachman may be mistaken for the master, there is so little difference between them, either in looks, manners, or speech.

SEWING MACHINE.—A wag who evidently admires the ladies, says: "The best sewing machine in the world is one about seventeen years old, with a short-sleeve dress, and pretty little feet with gaiters on."

A GENEROUS SUBSCRIPTION.—A western correspondent of Zion's Herald, in describing the stingy habits of the people of his ilk, when called upon to assist in benevolent works, relates the following amusing story:

One of our friends, a generous North-Carolinian, was called on by a railroad agent, who was soliciting stock *along the line*. He had a fine farm and plenty of money, and listened with an animated countenance to the glowing detail of blessings likely to be realized from the proposed railroad. The agent made an eloquent palaver, and thought he had won our friend and his money, when he suddenly got his eye-teeth cut in this wise. "Why, yes," said the good old farmer, "I know it is wonderful, it must be a powerful thing, *them air railroads*—they run like jehus. Surely, I go in for it; I subscribe something *ollers* to sich things." "How much stock will you take, sir?" said the elated solicitor. "Why, you may put me down fifty cents," was the magnificent reply.

SHORT ACQUAINTANCES.—A SENSIBLE GIRL.—At a late ball in Baltimore, a gentleman having danced with a young lady, whose attractions, both personal and conversational, seemed to have made an impression on his sensibilities, asked on leading her to her seat, if he might have the pleasure of seeing her on the following evening.

"Why, no, sir," replied the fair one. "I shall be engaged to-morrow evening; but I'll tell you when you can see me."

"I shall be most happy," exclaimed the stricken swain.

"Well, on Saturday night," resumed the lady, "you can see me at the foot of Marsh's Market, selling cabbages."

If the young man's wise he'll be there certain, for that girl will make him an excellent wife.

A MIRROR OF BEAUTY.—Queen Elizabeth admiring the elegance of the Marquis Villade Medina, a Spanish nobleman, complimented him on it, begging, at the same time, to know who possessed the heart of so accomplished a cavalier?

"Madame," said he, "a lover risks too much on such an occasion; but your majesty's will is law. Excuse me, however, if I fear to name her; but request your majesty's acceptance of her portrait."

He sent her a looking glass.

A printer's devil, who pays special attention to a young lady up town, without making any decided advances, was returning with her from meeting the other, night, when she feelingly said.

"I fear I shall never get to heaven."

"Why," said Edward.

"Because," she replied, "I love the devil so well."

A DEPLORABLE FACT.—"My son," said Mr. N., "how could you marry an Irish girl?"

"Why, father," said the son, "I'm not able to keep two women. If I married a Yankee girl I'd had to have hired an Irish girl to take care of her."

KISSING.—One of the deacons in Edward Dey's church asked him if he usually kissed the bride at weddings. "Always," was the reply. "And how do you manage when the happy pair are negroes?" was the deacon's question. "In all such cases," replied Mr. Dey, "the duty of kissing is appointed to the deacons."

Mrs. Partington expresses great apprehension that the People in California will bleed to death, as every paper she picks up announces "another vein opened."

POLITENESS.—On the last night of the Vermont Legislative session, while the school bill was under discussion, a member complained that school-boys had lost their politeness. Mr. Bartlett, of Lydon, replied: "I acknowledge the truth of the gentleman's remarks. I was forced to take off my cat-skin cap to every passer-by. Now, no boy uncovers his head. A few years since I was riding through Orleans County in a sleigh, and overtook a boy who had attained the age of nine years. He stepped out of the road to let me pass. There he stood upon the crust, erect, bold, and aspiring. He did not prepare to doff his beaver—not he. Said I, 'My lad, you should always take off your hat to a gentleman.' Said he, 'I always do, sir.'"

"A naturalist will see as much beauty in a toad, spider, or snake as in any of those animals which we are accustomed to consider models of beauty; and those who have before feared or despised them will, if they can only persuade themselves to examine them with unprejudiced eye. The movements of the snake are graceful, and the changing colors of varied scales leave the imitations of art far behind. The spiders, too, are beautiful, even in color; some are bright crimson, some pale pink, some entirely yellow, some banded with broad streaks of alternately velvety black and silvery white; while the eye of the toad is a living gem of beauty."

FEMININE AND MASCULINE.—Punch very slandersously gives utterance to the following:

"The sun is called masculine, from its supporting and sustaining the moon, and finding wherewithal to shine away as she does of a night, and from its being obliged to keep such a family of stars beside. The moon is feminine, because she is constantly changing, just as a ship is blown about by every wind. The church is feminine because she is married to the state. And time is masculine because he is trifled with by all the ladies."

MUTUAL SUPPORT.—The race of mankind would perish did they cease to aid each other. From the time that the mother binds the child's head, till the moment that some kind assistant wipes the death damp from the brow of the dying, we cannot exist without mutual help. All, therefore, who need aid have a right to ask it of their fellow mortals; no one who holds the power of granting can refuse it without guilt.—*Sir Walter Scott.*

A BROAD HINT.—A popular clergyman in this vicinity, who was sadly annoyed one Sunday by incessant coughing among his congregation, paused in his discourse and remarked, "If ladies would wear their bonnets on their heads, and tie the strings, coughs would not be so prevalent." He certainly did not mean to be thus "coughed down."

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—A correspondent wishes to know, "What line in Shakespeare is entirely entomological?"

We can not say, unless somebody has been found sufficiently barbarous to read a certain passage of Macbeth in this wise:

"Fly, Flea ance—(ants)—fly, fly, fly!"

N. Y. Post.

A RESERVATION.—A gentleman in a steamboat asked the man who came to collect the passage money if there was any danger of being blown up, as the steam made such a horrid noise. "Not in the least," said the sharp collector, "unless you refuse to pay your fare."

THE SPIRIT OF THE LORD'S PRAYER.—The spirit of the Lord's Prayer is beautiful. That form of petition breathes a filial spirit—"Father."

A catholic spirit—"Our Father."

A reverential spirit—"Hallowed be thy name."

A missionary spirit—"Thy kingdom come."

An obedient spirit—"Thy will be done on earth."

A dependent spirit—"Give us this day our daily bread."

A forgiving spirit—"And forgive our trespasses, as we forgive those that trespass against us."

A cautious spirit—"Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil."

A confidential and adorning spirit—"For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever and ever. Amen."

WATERING THE FLOWERS.—The following beautiful simile, was perpetrated by a colored gentleman, of Washington:

A party of ladies in a carriage, and gentlemen on horseback, was returning from a fishing excursion, when the carriage suddenly made a halt. One of the gentlemen rode up, and inquired the cause? "I is watering the flowers, Sar!" And sure enough, there he was with a tumbler in hand, handing water from a bubbling spring to his lovely charge, with all the politeness of a finished Parisian.

Wonder if any of our "Shanghais" would ever have caught such an idea?—reckon not.

GOOD REPUTATION.—The advantages of a good character, is amusingly illustrated in the story of a Massachusetts lawyer, who was proverbial for his integrity. The jury before whom he had argued a criminal case, was unable to agree. The Court inquired whether the difficulty was in the law or in the evidence. One of the jurors replied that it was neither, but in the plea; for (said he) the law and the evidence make the man guilty; but Squire H. always speaks the truth, and since he says the man is not guilty, the jury does not know how to get over it.

BE FIRM.—The wind and the waves may beat against a rock planted in a troubled sea, but it remains unmoved. Be you like the rock, young man. Vice may entice, and the song and the cup may invite. Beware, stand firmly at your post. Let your principles shine forth unobscured. There is glory in the thought that you have resisted temptation, and conquered. Your bright example will be to the world what the lighthouse is to the mariner upon a sea-shore; it will guide others to the point of safety.

IMAGINATION.—In order to grow wiser, perhaps we could hardly do better than recur to the little parable spoken some time since, on the borders of Wales, by an itinerant preacher of the Evangelical Alliance: "I was going towards the hills," he said, "early one misty morning. I saw something moving on a mountain side, so strange-looking that I took it for a monster. When I came nearer to it, I found it was a man. When I came up to him I found he was my brother."

WESLEY said that "ten thousand cares were no more weight to his mind than ten thousand hairs were to his head." He or Whitfield, when asked whether a man was answerable for bad thoughts, replied, "I can not help the birds flying over my head, but I can easily prevent their making nests in my hair."

CURCULIO REMEDIES.

BY WILLIAM ADAIR.

If we look around at the various remedies that have from time to time been proposed for the curculio, we will find that they are almost as numerous as those found in the pharmacopœia of the quack medicine vendors for the cure of consumption, or any other incurable disease. Such being the case, and a new one in the hands of a committee for investigation, which it is confidently expected will prove successful, it may perhaps be considered superfluous to add any more to the list; but as we are not to have the benefit of the new discovery the present season, and as it may prove, like most of the horticultural novelties that we have lately received, rather expensive for these "hard times," it may be well to examine the subject a little, and see if anything can be done toward saving our crop for the time. However, I believe that all will concede that an effectual, expensive, and easily applied remedy for the attacks of this troublesome insect, is worth a handsome reward.

Premising thus far, I will mention a few instances, which may not be generally known, where the curculio has been more or less successfully combated. An acquaintance, an amateur horticulturist, who had planted his plum trees in a yard by themselves, for the purpose of allowing the hogs and chickens to run at large among the trees, and not finding the plan quite satisfactory, covered the ground with fresh horse manure when the fruit was beginning to form; and the experiment was attended with success. The covering is now continued every season, and he informs me that he is rewarded with good crops for his trouble. I do not remember whether he told me to what depth he covered the ground. Perhaps six inches would be sufficient; a larger quantity might induce fermentation, and be injurious to the trees.

Visiting a friend in the interior of the State, I observed a plum tree that stood alongside of a privy, which was bearing a very large crop of fruit, while the other trees in the garden had little or nothing on them, all being claimed by the curculio, with the exception named.

I have been told of others who have succeeded in saving their plums, by hanging bottles of pyroligneous acid, creosote, chloride of lime, &c., in the trees. From this we are led to infer that strong, pungent odors are not agreeable to the apparently sensitive olfactories of the insect. The only difficulty that appears here, is that preparations of this character are very volatile in their nature, and soon become exhausted, and it is troublesome and expensive to renew them often. This objection, however, I think is obviated in the following plan, which has proved eminently successful the past season, and which I would recommend a pretty extensive trial of the present season. It is this: As soon as the fruit is as large as peas, take a common paint-brush, or any other brush, or a woolen rag, and some fish oil, and cover all the principal branches and trunk of the tree with the oil. It is the same that is in common use among curriers, harness-makers, &c. The application is cheap, and it only requires to be done once in the season. I had the pleasure of examining several trees of the best leading varieties which had been served in this manner, the past season, and the result far exceeded my expectations; the trees had to be propped up to prevent their breaking down with the weight of fruit. If the "little turk" had appropriated one-half the crop to his own use, it would have been a positive benefit to what remained.

But he is not satisfied with a share—he takes the whole, if he is not well watched.

Should this remedy prove as successful with all who may try it as it was in the case above noted, we need not despair of plums—we shall have plenty of them. The discovery (if it is new) is not mine—others may have tried it; but as I have not seen it published, it is herewith presented to you.

[Covering with fresh manure (or old manure) strikes us most favorably as being likely to prevent the curculio from escaping from his winter quarters in the ground.—Ed. —Horticulturist.]

Markets.

REMARKS.—Another advance in Flour the past week of 25c. to 50c. per bbl.; and in Corn from 5c. to 8c. per bushel. The best quality is now quoted at 1 08c., which we believe is several cents higher than it has reached in this market for many years. Farmers need not be afraid of cultivating too much ground this year, and in the best possible manner—they will be amply repaid for it in the prices of their produce.

Cotton has advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ a cent per lb. Sugar $\frac{1}{4}$, and Tobacco $\frac{1}{2}$ a cent.

The Weather has become more favorable for vegetation, and copious showers have fallen the past week. The season is still very backward.

PRODUCE MARKET.

TUESDAY, April 10, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

There has been little change in the market since our last. Potatoes continue high and scarce, with, however, rather slow sales. A few extra potatoes go as high as \$5 per bbl., but this is rare, and no true index of the market. Buyers complain much of the high prices and small barrels, and are ever ready to put on half a dozen more to complete the measure.

We saw a Jersey farmer to-day trying to buy potatoes for seed, who was astonished to find the prices so high. It was remarked by the salesman, that these Jersey men always think potatoes cheap until they come to buy; but that is all natural enough.

Apples are not very abundant, but sell well for the prices. They average about \$4 per bbl., wholesale. Butter has advanced a little. Cheese the same. Eggs are a little lower.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes—New-Jersey Mercers.....	per bbl.	\$4 50@4 75
Western Mercers.....	do	4 25@4 50
White Mercers.....	do	4 25@4 50
Nova Scotia Mercers.....	do	—@4 25
New-Jersey Carters.....	per bbl.	4 75@5 —
Washington County Carters.....	do	4 —@ 25
Junes.....	do	3 50@3 75
Western Reds.....	do	2 87@3 25
Yellow Pink Eyes.....	do	2 87@3 25
Long Reds.....	do	2 87@3 37
Virginia Sweet Potatoes.....	do	5 —@ —
Philadelphia sweet.....	do	5 50@6 —
Turnips—Ruta Baga.....	do	1 02@1 75
White.....	do	1 —@1 25
Onions—White.....	do	7 —@ —
Red.....	do	3 98@4 25
Yellow.....	do	4 75@5 —
Cabbages.....	per 100	7 —@12 —
Beets.....	per bbl.	1 87@2 —
Carrots.....	do	—@1 87
Parsnips.....	do	1 50@ —

FRUITS, ETC.

Apples—Spitzenbergs.....	per bbl.	\$4 00@4 50
Greenings.....	do	3 50@4 00
Gilliflowers.....	do	3 50@4 00
Baldwins.....	do	3 75@4 24
Butter—Orange County.....	per lb.	28@30c.
Western.....	do	20@22c.
Cheese.....	do	12@13c.
Eggs.....	per doz.	18@10c.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY April 11, 1855.

There are 2,313 cattle in market to-day, being an increase of 529 over last week. This increased supply is perhaps owing to former high quotations; and doubtless, some dealers will be disposed to complain still further when they find a decline in prices and slower sales. But they should remember that when prices are high, there is always a rush, and that this fact should be made a matter of calculation as well as anything else. All this, however, is very agreeable to the butchers, and so far from complaining about high quotations, they would have us quote still higher; 14c. they think about right!

The butchers have a wide range of beef to-day, though there is no difficulty in finding good animals. The quality has greatly improved within a few weeks, and it is most fervently hoped that it will continue so. 12c. is about the highest price to-day, though a few choice animals may have reached 12c.

Below we give a few lots offered:

John Murray, sold a good lot of 107, from near Layfayette, Ia., fed by O. Evans. They were about a week in coming and had fallen off since they started nearly 200 lbs. live weight. They were selling from \$95 to \$100 per head, or 11½c. per lb.

Mr. T. Ford, had a fair lot of 105 Ohio cattle, from Fairfield Co., sold by Wm. Belden. They would average about 700 lbs., and sold for about 11c.

Barney Bartam, was selling an excellent lot of 90 head belonging to James Perrill, of Chillicothe, Ohio. These were equal to any in the yards, and Mr. Bartam thinks would average 12c. per lb. Mr. Perrill, also had another lot, sold by John Merritt, for about 11½c. or \$78 a head. This was a fair lot and would weigh about \$700 lbs.

Beach & Smith were trying to sell two very large cattle fed by John Stewart, of Greenwich, N. Y. One said they asked \$550, while the other thought they would bring about \$1,000. Messrs. Beach & Smith would do well to set one price hereafter, if they wish to gull reporters.

Mr. S. M. Baker had 74 nice beeves, from Chillicothe, Ohio, sold by Thomas Wheeler. Three sold for \$395, and six for \$122 50 a head.

Wm. H. Gurney & Brother had some fine cattle, which were selling from 11 to 12c. They sold yesterday, at Bergen Hill, 62 Ohio cattle for about 21c.

Sam'l McGraw sold one pair for \$287 50, fed by James Cowan, of Cortlandt Co., N. Y. Also 2 pairs of extra working cattle to the Navy Department, for \$500.

Geo. Toffey had 114 from Ross Co., Ohio, and 30 from this State, which would average about \$85 per head.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices:

Extra quality at.....	11½@12c.
Good retailing quality beef is selling at.....	10½@11½c.
Inferior do. do.....	9@10½c.
Cows and Calves.....	\$35@37½.
Veals.....	3c.@7½c.
Sheep, poor.....	\$4 50.
do good.....	\$5½@6.
do extra.....	\$7 50.
Swine, alive.....	5½c.@6½c.

The report of sales for the week, at Browning's, are as follows:

Sheep and Lambs.....	2352
Beeves.....	290
Veals.....	65
Cows and Calves.....	59

The following sales were made at Chamberlain's:

295 Beef Cattle.....	8@12c.
98 Cows and Calves.....	\$30@360
2,940 Sheep.....	\$3@38.
120 Calves.....	4@6½c.

The sheep market is not as lively as last week, but the prices remain firm. The supplies are not large, but nearly equal to the demand. The increased supply of veal and fish partially takes the place of mutton.

The following are the sales of Jas. McCarty:

136 Sheep.....	\$516 00
100 do.....	600 00
100 do.....	556 25
1 do.....	5 00
80 do.....	479 44
133 do.....	731 50
74 do.....	354 50
624.....	\$3,542 09

The following are the sales of Sam'l McGraw:

50 Sheep.....	\$331 25
50 Sheep.....	309 25
54 Sheep.....	290 25
61 Sheep.....	287 87
54 Sheep.....	293 50
33 Sheep.....	237 75
55 Sheep.....	310 75
72 Sheep.....	416 88
429.....	\$2,507 50

Sold 19 sheep at 13½c. h. h., and 98 at 13c.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.

Ashes				
Pot, 1st sort, 1855	100 lb.	—	6	—
Pearl, 1st sort, 1855	6 12	—	—	—
Beeswax				
American Yellow	26	—	37	—
Bristles				
American, Gray and White	45	—	50	—
Coal				
Liverpool Orrel	7	—	25	—
Scotch	7	—	—	—
Sidney	7	—	—	—
Pictou	6 25	—	—	—
Anthracite	2,000 lb.	6 50	—	7
Cotton				
Ordinary	Upland	Florida	Mobile	N. O. & Texas
Middling	8	8	8	8
Middling Fair	9	10	10	10
Fair	10	10	11	11
Cotton Bagging				
Gunny Cloth	1	—	11	—
Coffee				
Java	13	—	14	—
Mocha	14	—	15	—
Brazil	10	—	11	—
Maracaibo	11	—	12	—
St. Domingo	(cash)	9	—	9
Flax				
Jersey	8	—	9	—
Flour and Meal				
State, common brands	9 50	—	—	—
State, straight brands	9 56	—	—	—
State, favorite brands	9 65	—	—	—
Western, mixed do.	9 87	—	—	—
Michigan and Indiana, straight do.	10 12	—	25	—
Michigan, fancy brands	10 37	—	—	—
Ohio, common to good brands	10 25	—	—	—
Ohio, fancy brands	10 37	—	—	—
Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, extra do.	10 75	—	—	—
Genesee, fancy brands	10 25	—	50	—
Genesee, extra brands	10 50	—	13	—
Canada, (in bond)	10 12	—	—	—
Brandywine	10 12	—	—	—
Georgetown	10 12	—	25	—
Petersburg City	10 10	—	—	—
Richmond Country	10 10	—	12	—
Alexandria	10 10	—	12	—
Baltimore, Howard-Street	10 10	—	12	—
Rye Flour	6 75	—	—	—
Corn Meal, Jersey	4 62	—	—	—
Corn Meal, Brandywine	5	—	—	—
Corn Meal, Brandywine	5	—	—	—
Grain				
Wheat, White Genesee	2 70	—	2 75	—
Wheat, do. Canada, (in bond)	—	—	2 30	—
Wheat, Southern, White	2 25	—	2 30	—
Wheat, Ohio, White	2 50	—	—	—
Wheat, Michigan, White	2 02	—	2 65	—
Rye, Northern	1 43	—	—	—
Corn, Round Yellow	—	—	1 08	—
Corn, Round White	—	—	1 06	—
Corn, Southern White	—	—	1 07	—
Corn, Southern Yellow	—	—	1 08	—
Corn, Southern Mixed	—	—	1 07	—
Corn, Western Mixed	—	—	1 07	—
Corn, Western Yellow	—	—	—	—
Barley	1 28	—	—	—
Oats, River and Canal	65	—	—	—
Oats, New-Jersey	55	—	60	—
Oats, Western	71	—	68	—
Peas, Black-Eyed	2 25	—	—	—
Hay				
North River, in bales	90	—	—	—
Lime				
Rockland, Common	1	—	05	—
Lumber				
Timber, White Pine	18	—	24	—
Timber, Oak	25	—	—	—
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.	35	—	38	—
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine	(by cargo)	18	—	22
Molasses				
New-Orleans	23	—	28	—
Porto Rico	27	—	32	—
Cuba Muscovado	22	—	26	—
Trinidad Cuba	23	—	20	—
Cardenas, &c.	—	—	24	—
Oil Cake				
Thin Oblong, City	42	—	—	—
Thick, Round, Country	—	—	—	—
Provisions				
Beef, Mess, Country	9 50	—	11	—
Beef, Mess, City	10	—	—	—
Beef, Mess, extra	16	—	—	—
Beef, Prime, Country	—	—	7	—
Beef, Prime, City	—	—	—	—
Beef, Prime Mess	21	—	26	—
Pork, Prime	14 25	—	—	—
Pork, Clear	17	—	—	—
Pork, Prime Mess	—	—	—	—
Lard, Ohio, prime, in barrels	10	—	—	—
Hams, Pickled	—	—	—	—
Shoulders, Pickled	—	—	—	—
Beef Hams, in Pickle	—	—	—	—
Beef, Smoked	—	—	—	—
Butter, Orange County	30	—	32	—
Cheese, fair to prime	10	—	12	—
Rice				
Ordinary to fair	3 50	—	3 87	—
Good to prime	4 37	—	4 47	—
Salt				
Turk's Island	—	—	50	—
St. Martin's	—	—	—	—
Liverpool, Ground	1	—	—	—
Liverpool, Fine	1 30	—	1 40	—
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's	1 40	—	—	—

Sugar—

St. Croix	—	—	—
New-Orleans	41	—	51
Cuba Muscovado	41	—	51
Porto Rico	5	—	64
Havana, White	74	—	8
Havana, Brown and Yellow	5	—	74

Tallow—

American, Prime	11	—	12
Tobacco			
Virginia	7	—	61
Kentucky	7	—	12
Maryland	12	—	18
St. Domingo	17	—	20
Cuba	40	—	45
Yara	40	—	45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers	25	—	1
Florida Wrappers	15	—	60
Connecticut, Seed Leaf	6	—	15
Pennsylvania, Seed Leaf	—	—	—

Wool—

American, Saxony Fleece	38	—	42
American, Full Blood Merino	36	—	37
American, 1 and 1/2 Merino	30	—	33
American, Native and 1/2 Merino	25	—	28
Superfine, Pulled, Country	30	—	32
No. 1, Pulled, Country	21	—	23

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES ABOUT BACK NUMBERS, &c.—Back numbers from the beginning of the present volume can still be supplied at 4 cents per number.

Volumes XI, XII, and XIII can be supplied at \$1 per volume unbound; or \$1.50 per volume bound.

The first ten volumes (new edition) can be furnished bound at \$1.25 per volume, or the complete set of ten volumes for \$10. Price of the first thirteen volumes \$14.50.

No new edition of the volumes subsequent the tenth will be issued, as the work is too large to admit of stereotyping.

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Ten cents per line for each insertion.
Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.
Advertisements standing three months one-third less.
Ten words make a line.
No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

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With Government brand on each bag, of best quality, and not DAMPENED to make it WEIGH HEAVIER. Improved Super Phosphate, Bone-dust, Poudrette, Plaster of Paris, &c.

82—14 R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

SEACOR MAMMOTH BLACKBERRY.

called by some the NEW-ROCHELLE BLACKBERRY, and by others the LAWTON BLACKBERRY. LEWIS A. SEACOR, the original discoverer and preserver of this famous berry, has on hand a few hundred plants of the PURE KIND, which he will sell at \$5 per dozen, and deliver them free to any previous orders, at any point in New-York city, on Mondays, April 16, April 23, and April 30. Address

—83n1189 LEWIS A. SEACOR, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

SALE OF IMPORTED SHORT-HORNED

CATTLE, SOUTHDOWN SHEEP, AND SUFFOLK PIGS.

I will sell by auction, at my residence, on WEDNESDAY, 20th JUNE next, my entire HERD of Short-Horned Cattle—consisting of about twenty-five (25) head of my choice animals. Nearly the whole of them are IMPORTED, and their direct descendants.

Also, about seventy-five (75) SOUTHDOWN SHEEP. These are imported from the flock of Jonas Webb, Esq., of England, and their descendants.

Also, a few SUFFOLK HOGS, bred from the importation of J. C. Jackson, Esq.

CATALOGUES, with the pedigrees and further particulars, will be ready about the 20th of April, and can be had at the offices of the different Agricultural Papers in this State, and Ohio Cultivator and Indiana Farmer, and by application to me.

TERMS OF SALE.

For all sums under \$100, cash; over \$100 to \$150, three months over \$150 to \$300, six months; and all over \$300, six and twelve months' credit, on approved notes with interest.

J. M. SHERWOOD, Auburn, N. Y. 81—92n1185

March 20th, 1855.

ISABELLA AND CATAWBA GRAPE

VINES, of proper age for forming Vineyards, cultivated from, and containing all the good qualities which the most improved cultivation for over fourteen years has conferred on the Croton Point Vineyards, are offered to the public. Those who may purchase will receive such instructions for four years, as will enable them to cultivate the Grape with entire success provided their locality is not too far north. All communications addressed to R. T. UNDERHILL, M. D., New-York, or Croton Point, Westchester County, N. Y., will receive attention. The additional experience of two past seasons, give him full assurance that by improved cultivation, pruning, &c., a crop of good fruit can be obtained every year, in most of the Northern, all the Middle, Western and Southern States.

N. B.—To those who take sufficient to plant six acres, as he directs, he will, when they commence bearing, furnish the owner with one of his Vine-dressers, whom he has instructed in his mode of cultivation, and he will do all the labor of the vineyard, and insure the most perfect success. The only charge, a reasonable compensation for the labor.

R. T. U. 81—94n1186

L. G. MORRIS'S CATALOGUE, WITH

prices attached, of Domestic Animals at private sale, will not be ready for delivery until the first of April. It will contain Short Horned and Devon Bulls and Bull Calves, South-down Rams, Berkshire, Suffolk and Essex Swine.

Mount Fordham, March 6, 1855. 79n1179

PURE DEVON FOR SALE.—The year-

ling Bull ALBERT, calved April, 1853. Got by imported Reubens, (winner of several prizes at the Fairs of the American Institute, New-York City,) out of a full blood Devon Cow. Good size, and perfectly docile.

ALFRED M. TREDWELL, Madison, New-Jersey. 79—84n1175

ATKIN'S SELF-RAKING REAPER and

MOWER.—Three seasons' use of this ingenious, beautiful, and yet simple Machine, furnish convincing proof of practical worth. THREE HUNDRED, scattered into 10 different States the past season, mostly in inexperienced hands, and nearly all giving good satisfaction, cutting from 50 to 600 acres, proves it not only strong and serviceable, but also simple and easily managed. It saves not only the hard work of raking, but lays the grain in such good order as to save at least another hand in binding.

IT IS WARRANTED TO BE A GOOD, DURABLE, SELF-RAKING REAPER, and I have also succeeded in attaching a mowing bar, so that I also WARRANT IT AS A MOWER.

Price at Chicago, of Reapers, \$170; of Mowing Bar, \$30. Discount on the Reaper, \$15, and on Mowing Bar, \$5, for cash in advance, or on delivery. Price of Mower, \$120.

pamphlets giving all the objections and difficulties, as well as commendations, sent free, on post-paid applications.

AGENTS, suitably qualified, wanted in all sections where there are none.

J. S. WRIGHT, "Prairie Farmer" Warehouse, Chicago, Dec. 1854. 67-88

DURHAM STOCK FOR SALE.—I have

three Bull Calves, three two-year-old Heifers, one two-year-old Bull, and one Cow 5 years old, that I will sell from my herd of Short Horns—all thoroughbred.

The Bulls sired by my bulls MONARCH and PRINCE OF ORANGE.

Monarch by imported Exeter.

Prince of Orange by imported 3d Duke of Cambridge.

The Heifers by imported Wolviston.

THOMAS COWLES, Farmington, Hartford Co., Conn. 79—83n1181

March 15, 1855.

FARMERS ATTENTION.—Basket Wil-

lows are imported in large quantities from Europe, and yet the market is not supplied.

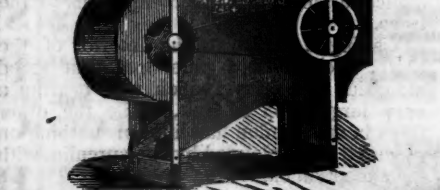
The Willows can be grown very profitably in this country; it is believed that more than one hundred dollars per acre profit, can be realized with proper attention.

WHY NOT TRY IT! Cuttings can be had in any quantity upon early application to the subscriber, and instructions for planting &c.

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Hitherto the labor of reeling willows by hand has been the great objection to their cultivation, but now a machine has been perfected, capable of doing the work of twenty men, and doing it well. 79—87

EAGLE FAN MILL.



THE BEST AND CHEAPEST GRAIN

AND SEED SEPARATOR EVER OFFERED

IN THIS MARKET.

The superiority of this Fan consists

First—In cleaning without a screen, by separating the impurities, such as chaff, cockle, mud, &c., by the blast alone, consequently saving the loss of the small sound kernels of wheat which must go through a screen.

Second—An arrangement by which a part of the sound and perfect grains are separated from the rest for seedling, leaving the balance in a good marketable condition, so that the farmer need sow only such grain as contains the germ of growth.

Third—Smaller seed, such as grass and clover seed, are cleaned in the most perfect manner.

Fourth—Fans built on this plan will clean grain, both in the first and second cleaning, faster and better than any others now in use.

Fifth—The cheapness and durability of its construction.

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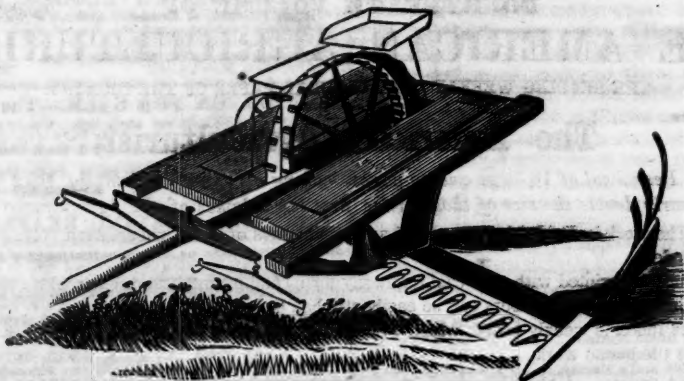
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Plants may be purchased of WM. LAWTON, 83-108n1180 No 54 Wall-st., New-York.

CHEMICAL MANURE.—Nitrate of Soda

in bags, and Refuse Saltpetre in barrels, both highly recommended as a cheap and superior manure for fruit trees and all kinds of garden vegetable beds, oats, &c., destroying insects, and acting as an expeditious fertilizer. For peach and plum trees nothing can compare with it. Sold in lots to suit purchasers at low prices. Orders left at the office of the Croton Laboratory, No. 195 Duane-st., will receive attention. 81—94n1187

ALLEN'S PATENT MOWER.



THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE YET INVENTED.

THIS MACHINE was patented in 1852, and has been used by a large number of intelligent farmers for two seasons; and so superior has it proved itself over all others, that it is now greatly preferred wherever known.

This superiority consists:

- 1st. In perfectly cutting any kind of grass, whether fine or coarse, lodged or standing, and Salt Meadows as well as upland.
- 2d. Owing to the form of the knife and its rasp patent, it does not clog even in the finest grass.
- 3d. The gearing being hung on horizontal shafts and justly balanced, enables the mower to run perfectly true in a straight or curved line and with one-third less draught than any other yet made. It also runs with much less noise, and with no jerking motion, in consequence of the knife being operated by a wheel instead of a crank. The knife can be taken off or put on in a moment, without the necessity of passing it through the arms of the driving-wheel. This is a very great convenience, and obviates a serious objection to Mowing Machines.
- 4th. The superior gearing enables the knife to play with sufficient rapidity to do its work well, at a speed of not over two and a half to three miles per hour. Most other Mowers require the team to walk at the rate of four miles per hour, which is very distressing to the horses.
- 5th. A smaller wheel is attached to this Mower, by a spring axle, which runs parallel with the driving-wheel. This enables the machine when thrown out of gear, to be driven over the field or along the road as readily as if hung on a pair of wagon-wheels.
- 6th. A reaping-board can be attached when required, thus making it a Reaper or Mower, as desired.
- 7th. This Mower is made in the most perfect manner, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

WARRANTY.

ALLEN'S MOWER is warranted to cut and spread from ten to fifteen acres per day, in a workmanlike manner, with a good pair of horses and driver. One day's trial is allowed for the Mower, and in case any thing proves defective within this time, due notice must be given to me, and time allowed to send a person to repair it. If it does not work after this, and the fault is in the machine, it will be taken back and the money paid for it refunded, or a perfect Mower will be given in its place, at the option of the purchaser.

With the Reaper Attachment, it is warranted to cut from twelve to eighteen acres of grain per day, with a good pair of horses, driver and rake.

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Agents are solicited to sell the above machine.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The subscriber offers for sale the following valuable implements:

FAN MILLS—Of various kinds, for Rice as well as Wheat, Rye, &c.

GRAIN DRILLS—A machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing several varieties and sizes, and all the most valuable improvements.

SMUT MACHINES, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

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GRAIN MILLS, STEEL and CAST IRON Mills, at \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stones at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

TILE MACHINES—For making Draining Tiles of all descriptions and sizes.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE and Endless-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

GRASS SEEDS.—Timothy, Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Orchard Fowl Meadow, Ray, Sweet-scented Vernal, Tall Fescue, Muskiet or Texas, Tall Oat and Surprey.

Red and White Clover
Lucerne.
Saintfoin.
Alsike Clover.
Sweet-scented Clover.
Crimson or Scarlet Clover.

FIELD SEEDS.—A full assortment of the best Field Seeds, pure and perfectly fresh, including Winter and Spring Wheat of all the best varieties.

Winter Rye.
Barley.
Buckwheat.
Oats, of several choice kinds.
Corn, of great variety.
Spring and Winter Potatoes.

PEAS, BEETS, CARROTS, PARSNIPS, and all other useful Seeds for the farmer and planter.

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R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

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THRESHERS and FANNING-MILLS combined, of three sizes and prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers. These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

SOUTHERN PLOWS—Nos. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$, 20, A 1, A 2, Nos. 50, 60, and all other sizes.

PLOWS—A large variety of patterns, among which are the most approved Soil, Stubble, Side-hill, Double-mold, Sub-soil, Lock Coulter, Self-Sharpener, &c.

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FARMERS and MERCHANTS WILL find at my Warehouse every Implement or Machine required on a PLANTATION, FARM, or GARDEN. I would call attention to a few of many others offered for sale:

VEGETABLE CUTTERS and VEGETABLE BOILERS, for cutting and boiling food for stock.

BUSH HOOKS and SCYTHES, ROOT-PULLERS, POST-HOLE AUGURS, OX YOKES, OX, LOG and TRACE CHAINS.

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